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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 843
(Texas - Southern Region)

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TEXAS ONIONS
USED FOR RELIEF
IN 26 STATES

More than 21½ million pounds of Texas onions, ~~purchased last spring~~ by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have been diverted from the regular channels of trade and distributed by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to those on relief in 26 States, including Texas, and the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

The onions were taken over by the Federal Government at the request of producers who could not dispose of their stocks in the usual market channels because of a heavy overproduction.

The onions were purchased with funds made available to the Secretary of Agriculture. These funds are used for the encouragement of exports and the diversion of surplus agricultural commodities outside the normal channels of trade and commerce.

Distribution of the onions, with number of pounds, follows:

Alabama, 382,500; Arkansas, 560,800; Connecticut, 255,000; Georgia, 459,000; Illinois, 2,167,500; Indiana, 763,500; Iowa, 280,500; Kansas, 484,500; Kentucky, 1,351,500; Louisiana, 637,500; Maryland 153,000; Massachusetts, 1,539,000; Missouri, 1,173,000; New York, 4,409,550; North Carolina, 280,500; Ohio, 1,070,050; Oklahoma, 918,000; Pennsylvania, 1,785,000; South Carolina, 177,000; Tennessee, 306,000; Texas, 1,273,500; Virginia, 280,500; Wisconsin, 408,000; Nebraska, 204,000; Delaware, 25,500; District of Columbia, 127,500, and Puerto Rico, 210,000.

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1107-36 (10-20-36)

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(Colorado-Western Region)

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STATE RELIEF GETS
2 MILLION POUNDS
OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 2 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Colorado relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this
(county agent or AAA official)
State has been made in cooperation with the Colorado Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Colorado to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Colorado in terms of pounds included fresh apples, 269,940; dried beans, 506,323; dried peas, 225,060; prunes, 300,000; onions, 195,000; citrus fruit, 15,960; pears, 195,776; fresh peas, 54,964; dry skim milk, 119,709; butter 46,540; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 160,000.

In addition, in contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Colorado 198 bales of cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase, and 35,000 yards of cotton ticking.

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STATE RELIEF GETS
2¼ MILLION POUNDS
OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 2¼ million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Arkansas relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this
(county agent or AAA official)
State has been made in cooperation with the Arkansas Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Arkansas to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Arkansas in terms of pounds included dried beans, 400,000; peas, fresh and dried, 391,311; prunes, 420,000; onions, 585,800; cauliflower, 39,000; pears, 27,968; evaporated milk, 313,200; enriched oat cereal, 40,000, and rolled oats, 80,000. In addition, 23,832 gallons of sirup were distributed and the State was allocated 41,136 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Arkansas 492 bales of cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase; 42,500 yards of cotton ticking; and 54,000 yards of cotton fabric and 1,500 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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STATE RELIEF GETS
12 MILLION POUNDS
OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 12 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on California relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this
(county agent or AAA official)
State has been made in cooperation with the California Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in California to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in California in terms of pounds included fresh apples, 5,314,896; dried beans, 1,080,000; peas, 1,080,345; prunes, 751,825; onions, 750,000; citrus fruit, 1,560,000; figs, 600,000; evaporated milk, 20,000; butter, 118,175; and rolled oats, 800,000. In addition, the State was allocated 78,647 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to California 26,400 yards of cotton fabric, and 2,000 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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STATE RELIEF GETS 4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Georgia relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the Georgia Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Georgia to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Georgia in terms of pounds included fresh apples, 2,234,160; dried beans, 200,000; dried peas, 360,060; prunes, 150,000; onions, 459,000; citrus fruit, 32,000; dry skim milk, 200,050; butter, 19,985; enriched oat cereal, 200,000; and rolled oats, 200,000. In addition, 17,117 gallons of sirup were distributed, and the State was allocated 40,284 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Georgia 157,800 yards of cotton ticking; and 70,400 yards of cotton fabric and 1,000 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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STATE RELIEF GETS
2-3/4 MILLION POUNDS
OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 2-3/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Connecticut relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the
(county agent or AAA official)
needy in this State has been made in cooperation with the Connecticut Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Connecticut to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Connecticut in terms of pounds included fresh apples, 1,075,824; dried beans, 50,000; dried peas, 240,195; prunes, 240,000; onions, 304,050; citrus fruit, 32,000; carrots, 192,000; turnips, 27,000; evaporated milk, 174,000; cheese, 70,743; butter, 139,730; enriched oat cereal, 80,000, and rolled oats, 120,000. In addition, 119,700 dozens of eggs were distributed, and the State was allocated 27,633 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Connecticut 785 bales of cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase.

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STATE RELIEF GETS
280 THOUSAND POUNDS
OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 280,000 pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Delaware relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to ____ _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the Delaware Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Delaware to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Delaware in terms of pounds included dried peas, 60,000; prunes, 120,000; onions, 25,500; evaporated milk, 34,800; and rolled oats, 40,000. In addition, the State was allocated 2,763 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 850
(Iowa - North Central Region)

IOWA RELIEF GETS 6 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 6 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Iowa relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____ (county agent or AAA official) _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this State has been made in cooperation with the Iowa Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Iowa to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Iowa in terms of pounds included fresh apples, 2,438,496; dried beans, 300,000; dried peas, 300,075; prunes, 600,000; pears, 14,592; cabbage, 484,170; fresh peas, 61,824; onions, 619,700; citrus fruit, 420,000; dry skim milk, 349,912; butter, 19,261; evaporated milk, 348,000; cheese, 35,310; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 85,414. In addition, 1,665 dozen cans of grape jam were distributed, and the State was allocated 43,167 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Iowa 25,000 yards of cotton ticking; and 150 bales of raw cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 851
(Idaho - Western Region)

IDAHO RELIEF GETS 3 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 3 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Idaho relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the Idaho Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Idaho to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Idaho, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 918,720; dried beans, 110,000; dried peas, 180,180; prunes, 60,000; onions, 160,000; citrus fruit, 1,016,400; fresh peas, 18,368; potatoes, 365,500; evaporated milk, 34,800; dry skim milk, 39,932; butter, 47,600; enriched oat cereal, 40,000, and rolled oats, 80,000. In addition, the State was allocated 12,462 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 852
(Florida - Southern Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 1-3/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 1-3/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Florida relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the Florida Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Florida to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Florida in terms of pounds included apples, 692,600; dried peas, 180,000; citrus fruit, 60,900; dried prunes, 360,000; dried beans, 200,000; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; dry skim milk, 200,000, and rolled oats, 200,000. In addition, 32,410 gallons of sirup was distributed, and the State was allocated 30,723 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Florida 2,480 bales of cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase; 212,500 yards of cotton ticking, and 23,760 yards of cotton fabric for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 853
(Indiana - North Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 3-3/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 3-3/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Indiana relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the Indiana Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Indiana to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Indiana, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 114,864; dried beans, 550,000; dried peas, 240,075; prunes, 540,000; onions, 763,000; cabbage, 446,134; sugar, 70,000; evaporated milk, 556,800; cheese, 50,689; butter, 172,373; enriched oat cereal, 80,000; and rolled oats, 240,000. In addition, 3,150 dozen cans of grape jam were distributed, and the State was allocated 79,297 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Indiana 5,001 bales of cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase; 426,820 yards of cotton ticking, and 55,440 yards of cotton fabric, and 1,500 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 854
(Illinois - North Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 24 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 24 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Illinois relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____ (county agent or AAA official) _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this State has been made in cooperation with the Illinois Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Illinois to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Illinois in terms of pounds included apples, 5,955,900; dried beans, 1,550,000; citrus fruit, 319,200; dried peas, 1,620,800; prunes, 3,240,000; onions, 3,941,060; evaporated milk, 1,044,000; pears, 419,520; cabbage, 2,235,653; cauliflower, 58,500; fresh peas, 575,456; butter, 565,471; cheese, 233,960; sugar, 260,000; enriched oat cereal, 369,689, and rolled oats, 1,735,440. In addition, the State was allocated 226,612 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed; 61,710 dozens of eggs; dressed beef from 1,955 head of cattle, and 15,908 dozen cans of grape jam.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Illinois 1,870 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 855
(North Central Region)
(Western Region)

CATTLE TRANSFER SERVICE IS ENDED BY DROUGHT AGENCY

The Cattle Transfer Service of the Federal Livestock Feed Agency in Kansas City, Mo., has been discontinued, according to _____.
(State extension or AAA official)
Its work has been completed for the time being.

Liquidation of cattle in such States as Montana, Wyoming, and North and South Dakota has been completed to a point where the remainder of the marketings of thin cattle can be handled to good advantage through regular trade channels. Practically all of the cattle that had to be transferred from the drought States to pasture in other States already have been moved.

During the 3 months that the Cattle Transfer Service was in operation, 1,562 inquiries were handled covering 833,292 head of cattle, 313,939 head of sheep, 363,259 hogs, and 1,426 horses and mules. Listings of 4,208,251 acres of pasture land were placed on the records of the Federal Livestock Feed Agency.

The work of the Cattle Transfer Service consisted largely of placing owners of livestock in touch with persons having pasture to lease and in aiding in effecting sales of livestock for persons who were unable to feed them further on their own land and who did not desire to transfer them to leased pasture. Inquiries concerning emergency freight rates on livestock shipments, routings, and methods of handling connected with the transfer of cattle from drought areas, also were taken care of by the Cattle Transfer Service.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 856
(Kentucky - East Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 7 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 7 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Kentucky relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____ (county agent or AAA official) _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this State has been made in cooperation with the Kentucky Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Kentucky to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Kentucky in terms of pounds included fresh apples, 1,442,304; dried beans, 400,000; dried peas, 480,180; prunes, 600,000; onions, 1,351,500; cabbage, 1,177,028; sugar, 80,000; dry skim milk, 279,996; pears, 648,500; cheese, 49,030; butter, 210,379; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 360,000. In addition, 2,180 dozen cans of grape jam and 77,670 gallons of sirup were distributed, and the State was allocated 225,391 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

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1129-36 (10-24-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 857
(Maryland - East Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 1-3/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 1-3/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Maryland relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the Maryland Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Maryland to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Maryland in terms of pounds included fresh apples, 723,256; dried beans, 100,000; dried peas, 180,000; prunes, 240,000; onions, 153,000; citrus fruit, 72,000; evaporated milk, 139,200; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 120,000. In addition, 1,260 dozen cans of grape jam were distributed, and the State was allocated 27,568 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, Maryland was allotted 48 bales of raw cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase.

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1130-36 (10-24-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 858
(Southern Region)

INFORMED FARMERS CAN AID OTHERS IN DEVELOPING PROGRAM

Farmers of _____ who participated last winter in the county production adjustment planning meetings will be better qualified to make recommendations for the 1937 agricultural conservation program in the community meetings to be held for this purpose, it is pointed out by C. A. Cobb, Director of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.
(State or county)

In the planning meetings held in _____ last winter, farmers made a study of the desirable level of production of all types of crops from the standpoint of market demand, best use of the land, and the needs of the farm family in food and feed requirements and cash income.
(State or county)

Farmers who took part in making these general studies, Mr. Cobb points out, are unusually well qualified, with this information as a background, to make specific recommendations for a farm program for next year. The county planning studies were made from the viewpoint of the long-time needs of agriculture in the county with relation to the State and national situation.

In the community meetings to be held for the purpose of making recommendations for the 1937 program the knowledge gained in the study of the long-time needs of agriculture will be applied to the immediate needs in the program for next year, and on this basis, farmers are asked to make specific recommendations for 1937.

Note to Editor: Add schedule of meetings.

Meetings to discuss recommendations for the 1937 program are scheduled in _____ as follows:
(State or county)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 859
(Southern Region)

FARMERS TO PLAN 1937 PROGRAM IN SERIES OF MEETINGS

Discussion by farmers in community meetings is one of the important steps in developing the 1937 agricultural conservation program, according to C. A. Cobb, Director of the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The recommendations made by farmers in the community meetings will be summarized by the county committee in a report to the State committee. Reports from the county committees will be summarized by the State Committee in a report to be submitted to the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. The reports from the States of the Southern Region will be used as a basis for changing the 1936 program to meet the situation as it exists in 1937.

"The method employed during the past 3 years and again this year in developing programs for agriculture is significant for two reasons", says Mr. Cobb. "First, because it is an outstanding example of economic democracy in action and second, because farmers, for the first time, have had a voice in the determination of national policies. When farmers in every community in the United States get together and discuss their problems and make recommendations for their solution, you can be sure of finding out what agriculture needs. When you base a farm program on the recommendations growing out of these discussions, you can be sure that agriculture is getting what it wants."

Note to Editor: Add schedule of meetings for your State.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 860
(Southern Region)

WALLACE OUTLINES OBJECTIVES FOR CONSERVATION PROGRAM

Pointing to the fact that this is the fourth consecutive year in which farmers are working together in shaping programs for the improvement of their farms and protection of their income, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace expresses the hope that farmers will keep these fundamental objectives in mind in the meetings in which they discuss recommendations for the 1937 program.

In _____ (State), community meetings of farmers to be held for the purpose of discussing recommendations for the 1937 agricultural conservation program will start _____ (date). (Note: To be filled in by County Agent.) Community meetings of farmers in _____ County are scheduled for _____ (List time and place of community meetings.)

Secretary Wallace says that "the fundamental objectives for 1937 should be to devise a program that will help to check soil erosion, to conserve and improve soil fertility, to encourage better land use, and to restore and maintain an equitable level of farm income."

"Everyone knows", he says, "that these are sound objectives. A program devoted to such purposes will serve not only agricultural welfare but national welfare. It will bring about a better balance in the production of food, feed, and fibers. Farmers must attain these aims in order to provide greater abundance for the average American home. Their responsibility to consumers is to provide ample supplies of food, feed, and fiber. In return they have a right

to expect enough income to maintain their farms and care for their families, with a standard of living which keeps pace with that for the Nation as a whole.

"If, in their community meetings and later discussions, farmers keep striving for these main goals, I am confident the details will be worked out and a sound and useful program for 1937 will be the result."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 861
(Southern Region)

QUESTIONS ON FARM PLAN FOR '37 ARE OPEN TO DISCUSSION

Farmers in _____ who attend the meetings to be held for
(State or county)
the purpose of discussing recommendations for the 1937 agricultural conservation program are expected to conduct their discussions on the basis of experience with the 1936 program, needs of agriculture in 1937, and the objectives of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and its provisions for a farm program.

Some of the leading questions which they are expected to discuss are as follows:

Should changes be made in the 1937 classification of crops as soil-conserving, soil-depleting, or neutral?

Considering the interests of the consumer and of the farmer in economic land use, what acreage of cotton, wheat, tobacco, peanuts, truck crops, rice, and sugarcane for sugar should be planted in the United States in 1937?

Note to Editor: Strike out crops that do not apply in your State.

What should be the maximum percentage of each base for which any individual will be given payment for diverting in 1937, and what rates of payment should be made?

What soil-building practices for which payment was made in 1936 should be retained in 1937, and what should be the rates of payment for each in order to give proper weight to the value of the various practices? What practices should be added?

Should bases established in 1936 be used in 1937, with adjustments to correct inequities in individual cases? If not, what changes should be made?

Should changes be made in the 1937 program for making payments to encourage improvement in the quality of such crops as cotton?

Are insurance features of the agricultural conservation program adequate, or do farmers desire a more comprehensive crop insurance program?

Should the 1937 payments be divided so as to further emphasize diversion from soil-depleting crops, or to further encourage soil-building practices, or was the division of payments for these purposes satisfactory in 1936?

The schedule of meetings to discuss the 1937 program in _____ County is as follows:

Note to Editor: Add local meeting schedule.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 862
(Kansas-Western Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Kansas relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the Kansas Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Kansas to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Kansas in terms of pounds included fresh apples, 1,503,024; dried beans, 100,000; dried peas, 300,180; prunes, 660,000; cabbage, 205,312; cauliflower, 19,500; fresh peas, 36,596; onions, 484,500; pears, 11,552; dry skim milk, 200,000; butter, 59,416; enriched oat cereal, 80,000; and rolled oats, 240,000. In addition, the State was allocated 2,625 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Kansas 5,848 bales of raw cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase; and 560,200 yards of cotton ticking.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 863
(Massachusetts - Northeast Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 12 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 12 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Massachusetts relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the Massachusetts Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Massachusetts to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Massachusetts in terms of pounds included fresh apples, 4,269,504; dried beans, 600,000; dried peas, 780,075; prunes, 960,000; onions, 1,862,000; carrots, 480,000; turnips, 155,300; evaporated milk, 974,400; cheese, 46,986; butter, 682,793; enriched oat cereal, 360,000; and rolled oats, 760,000. In addition, 275,760 dozen eggs were distributed, and the State was allocated 136,211 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Massachusetts 21,120 yards of cotton fabric for road-building purposes.

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1141-36 (10-24-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 864
(Maine - Northeast Region)

MAINE RELIEF GETS 1-1/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 1-1/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Maine relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this
(county agent or AAA official)
State has been made in cooperation with the Maine Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Maine to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Maine in terms of pounds included fresh apples, 600,000; dried beans, 50,000; dried peas, 180,120; prunes, 180,000; onions, 50,000; evaporated milk, 103,200; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 80,000. In addition, the State was allocated 16,580 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Maine 21,250 yards of cotton ticking; 243 bales of raw cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase; and 3,520 yards of cotton fabric for road-building purposes.

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1142-36 (10-24-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 865
(Louisiana - Southern Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 3-1/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 3-1/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Louisiana relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this
(county agent or AAA official)
State has been made in cooperation with the Louisiana Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Louisiana to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Louisiana in terms of pounds included fresh apples, 1,388,160; dried beans, 300,000; dried peas, 240,135; prunes, 300,000; cabbage, 144,000; onions, 637,500; dry skim milk, 160,050; enriched oat cereal, 80,000; and rolled oats, 120,000. In addition, 22,968 gallons of sirup were distributed, and the State was allocated 43,333 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 866
(All Regions)

SURPLUS REMOVALS AID FARMERS AND STOP FOOD WASTE

Federal purchases of price-depressing surplus farm products are serving a twofold purpose by improving market conditions and returns to farmers, and by assisting in preventing waste of food supplies, according to Jesse W. Tapp, under whose supervision the purchases are made.

The Commodities Purchase Section of the AAA is in charge of the actual purchase operations of surplus farm products. The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation arranges with accredited relief and welfare agencies in the States for the distribution of all commodities, the distribution being made on such a basis as will not interfere with regular commercial purchases of these agencies, Mr. Tapp says.

Funds for the purchase of these surpluses were made available to the Secretary of Agriculture by Congress, and are used for the encouragement of exports and the diversion of surplus agricultural commodities outside the normal channels of trade and commerce. The plan was put into operation during the latter half of 1933, and during the droughts of 1934 and 1936 was coordinated with certain drought-relief activities.

A wide range of surplus products, including fruits, vegetables, grains and cereals, eggs, dairy products, and cotton goods were bought. The commodities were obtained from practically every major producing area of the country, and quantities distributed for relief use in all the States. It is estimated that approximately 2,500,000,000 pounds of surplus farm products have been made available for relief distribution during the last 3½ years in which the Corporation has operated.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 867
(Montana - Western Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 3-3/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 3-3/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Montana relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this
(county agent or AAA official)
State has been made in cooperation with the Montana Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Montana to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Montana, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 850,656; dried beans, 340,000; dried peas, 180,135; prunes, 180,000; citrus fruit, 1,108,800; onions, 270,000; pears, 503,424; cauliflower, 45,630; cheese, 25,091; evaporated milk, 69,600; dry skim milk, 79,996; butter, 47,600; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 40,000. In addition, the State was allocated 20,236 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, Montana also was allotted 15,840 yards of cotton fabric for road-building purposes.

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1152-36 (10-28-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 868
(Missouri - North Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 7-3/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 7-3/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Missouri relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this
(County agent or AAA official)
State has been made in cooperation with the Missouri Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Missouri to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Missouri, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 2,034,944; dried beans, 450,000; dried peas, 600,195; fresh peas, 132,300; prunes, 360,000; onions, 1,173,000; cabbage, 1,034,807; pears, 429,488; evaporated milk, 661,200; cheese, 87,906; cauliflower, 39,000; enriched oat cereal, 120,000; and rolled oats, 680,000. In addition, the State was allocated 91,405 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Missouri 102,960 yards of cotton fabric, and 4,200 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

1153-36 (10-28-36)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 869
(Michigan - North Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 12 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 12 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Michigan relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the Michigan Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Michigan to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Michigan, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 5,132,012; dried beans, 1,100,000; dried peas, 720,495; prunes, 720,000; onions, 625,000; cabbage, 148,960; sugar, 1,500,000; evaporated milk, 835,200; cheese, 68,094; butter, 253,709; enriched oat cereal, 200,000; and rolled oats, 600,000. In addition, 5,097 dozen cans of grape jam were distributed, and the State was allocated 116,430 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Michigan 179,190 yards of cotton fabric, and 2,400 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 870
(Nebraska - North Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 4½ MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 4½ million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Nebraska relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____ (County agent or AAA official) _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this State has been made in cooperation with the Nebraska Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Nebraska to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Nebraska, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 3,164,480; dried peas, 240,120; prunes, 240,000; onions, 319,000; fresh peas, 98,532; evaporated milk, 139,200; enriched oat cereal, 81,459; and rolled oats, 120,000. In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Nebraska 1,569 bales of cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase; and 136,000 yards of cotton ticking.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 871
(Mississippi-Southern Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 2-3/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 2-3/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Mississippi relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the Mississippi Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Mississippi to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Mississippi, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 839,496; citrus fruit, 32,000; dried prunes, 1,140,000; dried peas, 240,075; dried beans, 200,000; enriched oat cereal, 80,000; dry skim milk, 160,050; butter, 18,900; and rolled oats, 160,000. In addition, 12,000 dozen eggs were distributed, and the State was allocated 50,107 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Mississippi 2,100 cotton mats, and 48,000 yards of cotton fabric for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 872
(Minnesota-North Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 11-1/2 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 11-1/2 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Minnesota relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the
(county agent or AAA official)
needy in this State has been made in cooperation with the Minnesota Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Minnesota to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Minnesota, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 6,386,784; dried beans, 450,000; dried peas, 419,940; prunes, 660,000; onions 1,530,000; citrus fruit, 378,000; pears, 279,680; fresh peas, 152,236; cauliflower, 19,500; evaporated milk, 556,800; dry skim milk, 140,850; butter, 197,716; enriched oat cereal, 63,968; and rolled oats, 219,845. In addition, dressed beef from 219 head of cattle was distributed, and the State was allocated 65,356 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Minnesota, 340,000 yards of cotton ticking, and 4,200 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 873
(North Central Region)
(Northeast Region)
(Western Region)

DRY SKIM MILK PRICE GAINS; OUTPUT ALSO SHOWS AN INCREASE

The estimated wholesale value of dry skim milk manufactured during the first seven months of 1936 was $14,760,000, a 33 percent increase over the $11,057,000 valuation for the same period in 1935. The previous peak for an entire year was $16,517,000 in 1930, and since that time the annual value has fluctuated from $10,457,000 in 1932 to $15,939,000 in 1934.

Nearly half of the dry skim milk produced in the United States is manufactured by cooperative farmer organizations. Production in 1936 is expected to be somewhat less than in recent years but, nevertheless, above predepression years. Production has varied from 260,675,000 pounds in 1930 to 294,935,000 pounds in 1934, while prices declined from 8.02 cents per pound in 1929 to 3.87 cents per pound in 1932. Since then prices have risen steadily to 5.91 cents in 1935 and 8.25 cents per pound in July 1936.

The increase in prices of dry skim milk since 1932 has resulted from a number of causes. The marked improvement in business conditions during this period has not only increased the demand for dry skim milk but has also increased the demand for fresh whole milk from areas in which most of the drying plants are located. The droughts in 1934 and 1936 have also tended to reduce the supply of milk available for drying.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 874
(New Hampshire -- Northeast Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS A MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than a million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on New Hampshire relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this
(county agent or AAA official)
State has been made in cooperation with the New Hampshire Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in New Hampshire to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in New Hampshire, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 205,296; citrus fruit, 36,000; dried prunes, 180,000; onions, 50,000; carrots, 48,000; dried peas, 215,060; cheese, 24,313; dried beans, 50,000; enriched oat cereal, 79,120; evaporated milk, 69,600; butter, 58,005; and rolled oats, 80,000. In addition, 11,400 dozen eggs were distributed, and the State was allocated 20,807 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to New Hampshire 10,560 yards of cotton fabric for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 875
(New Jersey-Northeast Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 5 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 5 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on New Jersey relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the New Jersey Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in New Jersey to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in New Jersey, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 699,744; dried beans, 400,000; dried peas, 660,315; prunes, 1,200,000; onions, 175,000; potatoes, 334,400; evaporated milk, 1,183,200; and rolled oats, 320,000. In addition, 15,750 dozen cans of grape jam were distributed, and the State was allocated 127,009 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to New Jersey 194 bales of raw cotton; 20,000 yards of cotton ticking, and 45,000 yards of cotton fabric for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 876
(New York - Northeast Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS
34-1/2 MILLION POUNDS
OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 34-1/2 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on New York relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this
(county agent or AAA official)
State has been made in cooperation with the New York Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in New York to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in New York, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 17,387,856; dried beans, 50,000; dried peas, 1,800,930; prunes, 2,040,000; onions, 5,894,450; cabbage, 44,786; carrots, 1,917,900; evaporated milk, 2,122,800; dry skim milk, 261,450; butter, 326,824; enriched oat cereal, 607,062; and rolled oats, 2,080,167; In addition, 283,710 dozen eggs, and dressed beef from 248 cattle were distributed, and the State was allocated 295,877 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to New York 9,743 bushels of raw cotton; 850,000 yards of cotton ticking, and 528,700 yards of cotton fabric; and 25,400 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 877
(Nevada-Western Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 500,000 POUNDS OF SURPLUS FARM FOOD

More than 500,000 pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Nevada relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the Nevada Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Nevada to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Nevada in terms of pounds included fresh apples, 104,256; citrus fruit, 159,600; dried prunes, 60,000; dried peas, 70,000; dried beans, 60,000; enriched oat cereal, 10,000; evaporated milk, 34,800; and rolled oats, 10,000. In addition, the State was allocated 1,382 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Nevada 39 bales of raw cotton; 8,500 yards of cotton ticking; and 1,250 cotton mats, and 28,740 yards of cotton fabric for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 878
(New Mexico - Western Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 2-1/2 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 2-1/2 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on New Mexico relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the New Mexico Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in New Mexico to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in New Mexico, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 779,328; dried beans, 100,000; dried peas, 180,120; prunes, 235,000; onions, 60,000; citrus fruit, 991,200; dry skim milk, 119,966; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 80,000. In addition, the State was allocated 14,586 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to New Mexico 97 bales of raw cotton.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 880
(Texas - ~~Southern~~ Region)

TEXAS RELIEF GETS 15-3/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 15-3/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Texas relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(County agent or AAA official)
this State was made in cooperation with the Texas Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Texas to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surplus distributed in Texas, in terms of pounds, included apples, 10,021,248; dried beans, 350,000; dried peas, 600,390; prunes, 1,680,000; onions, 1,273,500; evaporated milk, 939,600; butter, 19,670; enriched oat cereal, 160,000; and rolled oats, 680,000. In addition, the State was allocated 163,227; bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed, and 120,000 dozens of eggs.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Texas 20,000 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 881
(South Dakota-North Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS
9 MILLION POUNDS
OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 9 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on South Dakota relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this
(County agent or AAA official)
State was made in cooperation with the South Dakota Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in South Dakota to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in South Dakota in terms of pounds included apples, 4,717,440; dried beans, 450,000; citrus fruit, 432,000; dried peas, 300,075; prunes, 300,000; onions, 900,000; evaporated milk, 69,600; pears, 1,286,528; cauliflower, 58,500; fresh peas, 152,040; dry skim milk, 160,050; cheese, 44,799; enriched oat cereal, 80,000; and rolled oats, 45,000. In addition, the State was allocated 41,394 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed, and dressed beef from 244 head of cattle.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to South Dakota 44 bales of raw cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase, and 38,250 yards of cotton ticking.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 882
(Oregon - ~~Western Region~~)

STATE RELIEF GETS
1-3/4 MILLION POUNDS
OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 1-3/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Oregon relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(County Agent or AAA official)
this State was made in cooperation with the Oregon Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Oregon to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Oregon, in terms of pounds, included apples, 435,456; dried beans, 120,000; citrus fruit, 403,200; dried peas, 180,000; prunes, 140,000; onions, 60,000; evaporated milk, 139,200; butter, 71,400; cheese, 73,268; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 40,000. In addition, the State was allocated 13,835 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Oregon, 1,000 cotton mats and 21,000 yards of cotton fabric for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 883
(Tennessee - East Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 2-3/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 2-3/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Tennessee relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(County agent or AAA official)
this State was made in cooperation with the Tennessee Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Tennessee to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Tennessee, in terms of pounds, included apples, 1,034,776; dried beans, 350,000; dried peas, 180,060; prunes, 359,700; onions, 306,000; evaporated milk, 208,800; dry skim milk, 32,400; butter, 39,232; enriched oat cereal, 80,000; and rolled oats, 200,000. In addition, the State was allocated 23,612 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed; 61,710 dozens of eggs; dressed beef from 1,955 head of cattle, and 15,908 dozen cans of grape jam.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Tennessee 1,008 bales of raw cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase; 85,000 yards of cotton ticking, and 31,650 yards of cotton fabric for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 884
(Wyoming ~~Western Region~~)

STATE RELIEF GETS 1-1/2 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 1-1/2 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Wyoming relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this
(County agent or AAA official)
State was made in cooperation with the Wyoming Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Wyoming to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Wyoming, in terms of pounds included apples, 602,496; dried peas, 75,000; citrus fruit, 193,200; dried prunes, 180,000; fresh peas, 18,816; pears, 195,776; enriched oat cereal, 10,000; evaporated milk, 69,600; and rolled oats, 15,000. In addition, the State was allocated 5,766 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Wyoming 152 bales of cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase; and 12,750 yards of cotton ticking.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 885
(Rhode Island - Northeast Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS
3/4 MILLION POUNDS
OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 750,000 pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Rhode Island relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this
(County agent or AAA official)
State was made in cooperation with the Rhode Island Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Rhode Island to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Rhode Island, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 222,480; dried beans, 50,000; dried peas, 120,120; prunes, 120,000; onions, 20,000; evaporated milk, 69,600; butter, 40,000; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 80,000. In addition, the State was allocated 13,816 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

On contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Rhode Island 68,000 yards of cotton ticking, and 64,800 yards of cotton fabric, and 6,000 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 886
(Virginia-East Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 3-1/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 3-1/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Virginia relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this
(County Agent or AAA official)
State was made in cooperation with the Virginia Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Virginia to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Virginia, in terms of pounds, included apples, 1,896,000; dried beans, 250,000; citrus fruit, 36,000; dried peas, 180,060; prunes, 360,000; onions, 153,000; evaporated milk, 104,400; dry skim milk, 40,050; and rolled oats, 200,000. In addition, the State was allocated 31,695 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Virginia 52,800 yards of cotton fabric for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 887
(Utah - Western Region)

UTAH RELIEF GETS 4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Utah relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(County Agent or AAA official)
this State was made in cooperation with the Utah Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Utah to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Utah, in terms of pounds, included apples, 1,932,624; dried beans, 120,000; citrus fruit, 979,440; dried peas, 180,075; prunes, 180,000; onions, 294,350; evaporated milk, 34,800; dry skim milk, 79,962; butter, 45,811; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 80,000. In addition, the State was allocated 21,572 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 888
(West Virginia-East Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS
5-1/4 MILLION POUNDS
OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 5-1/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on West Virginia relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this
(County Agent or AAA official)
State was made in cooperation with the West Virginia Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in West Virginia to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in West Virginia, in terms of pounds, included apples, 2,813,316; dried beans, 350,000; citrus fruit, 72,000; dried peas, 420,300; prunes, 420,125; onions, 350,000; evaporated milk, 174,000; dry skim milk, 40,050; butter, 97,072; cheese, 47,570; sugar, 70,000; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 320,000. In addition, the State was allocated 65,315 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to West Virginia 900 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 889
(Washington - Western Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 5-3/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 5-3/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Washington relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(County Agent or AAA official)
this State was made in cooperation with the Washington Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Washington to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Washington, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 2,582,208; dried beans, 340,000; dried peas, 239,985; prunes, 480,000; onions, 387,500; citrus fruit, 1,041,600; evaporated milk, 278,400; cheese, 50,320; butter, 186,579; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 160,000. In addition, the State was allocated 29,613 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Washington 290 bales of cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase; 25,500 yards of cotton ticking; and 67,940 yards of cotton fabric, and 420 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 890
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STATE RELIEF GETS
350,000 POUNDS OF
SURPLUS FARM FOOD

More than 350,000 pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Vermont relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(County Agent or AAA official)
this State was made in cooperation with the Vermont Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Vermont to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Vermont, in terms of pounds, included dried beans, 50,000; dried peas, 75,060; prunes, 120,000; onions, 25,600; evaporated milk, 34,800; enriched oat cereal, 20,000, and rolled oats, 25,000. In addition, the State was allocated 5,338 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 891
(North Carolina --East Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 4-3/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 4-3/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on North Carolina relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(County agent or AAA official)
this State was made in cooperation with the North Carolina Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in North Carolina to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in North Carolina in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 2,839,344; dried beans, 550,000; dried peas, 180,075; citrus fruit, 144,000; prunes, 360,000; onions, 280,500; dry skim milk, 200,050; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 195,000. In addition the State was allocated 41,523 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to North Carolina, 1,550 bales of raw cotton; 517,440 yards of cotton fabric, 131,750 yards of cotton ticking, and 2,755 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 892
(Wisconsin - North Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 9-1/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 9-1/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Wisconsin relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(County agent or AAA official)
this State was made in cooperation with the Wisconsin Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Wisconsin to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Wisconsin, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 2,612,736; dried beans, 500,000; dried peas, 480,180; fresh peas, 55,860; pears, 559,300; citrus fruit, 1,029,768; prunes, 900,000; onions, 1,068,000; cabbage, 105,745; cauliflower, 19,500; evaporated milk, 487,200; cheese, 64,997; butter, 19,845; enriched oat cereal, 80,000; and rolled oats, 360,000. In addition, 4,410 dozen cans of grape jam and 30,000 cans of cherries were distributed, and the State was allocated 64,642 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to the strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Wisconsin 2,370 bales of cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase; 204,000 yards of cotton ticking, and 720 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 893
(South Carolina - Southern Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 3 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 3 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on South Carolina relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(County agent or AAA official)
this State was made in cooperation with the South Carolina Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in South Carolina to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in South Carolina in terms of pounds included apples, 2,012,400; citrus fruit, 36,000; dried peas, 120,000; prunes, 360,000; onions, 177,000; dry skim milk, 160,050; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 120,000. In addition, the State was allocated 19,246 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to South Carolina 1,200 cotton mats and 296,680 yards of cotton fabric for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 894
(Western Region)

AAA WORKING ON FARMERS' IDEAS ON '37 PROGRAM

The ideas of four million farmers on the kind of agricultural conservation program which should be developed for 1937 are "in the mill" in Washington, D. C., where the AAA is now busy working on the 1937 program, George E. Farrell, Director of the AAA Western Division reports. These ideas were suggested by farmers at county and community meetings, or were reported by county and State committees.

The ideas of _____ farmers were submitted at the regional
(name of State)
meeting held in October at _____
(Insert Fort Collins, or Reno, or Bozeman, or
_____ . These ideas and suggestions are being worked over to fit into
Pocatello.)
a program which will meet the wishes of a majority of farmers and at the same time fulfill the purposes of a conservation program, Mr. Farrell says. After the program is ready for the Western Region, it then will be fitted into the general plan for the Nation as a whole.

A great many different ideas and suggestions for the 1937 program have been made by farmers, Mr. Farrell says. As many of these will be used as are found feasible. These have varied from State to State, depending upon conditions. However, certain suggestions were made by farmers in practically every State, and these are the suggestions which are receiving first consideration.

The first suggestion and one on which the AAA is working especially is that the plan be made more simple, avoiding as much "paper work" as possible, and making it easier to understand.

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(name of State)
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(Insert Fort Collins, or Reno, or Bozeman, or
_____ . These ideas and suggestions are being worked over to fit into
Pocatello.)
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A great many different ideas and suggestions for the 1937 program have been made by farmers, Mr. Farrell says. As many of these will be used as are found feasible. These have varied from State to State, depending upon conditions. However, certain suggestions were made by farmers in practically every State, and these are the suggestions which are receiving first consideration.

The first suggestion and one on which the AAA is working especially is that the plan be made more simple, avoiding as much "paper work" as possible, and making it easier to understand.

Another suggestion which the AAA is working to meet is that the plan be completed as soon as possible in order that farmers may make their plans for their 1937 plantings.

Another suggestion which was made in nearly every State was that a maximum conservation allowance be made for each farm, with farmers given more leeway in earning this allowance, through either diversion or soil-building practices. All these suggestions and all others made by farmers are being studied carefully as the program is being developed, Mr. Farrell says.

Before the program is completed, Mr. Farrell says, representatives from each State will be called into council for the purpose of adapting the program to the needs of their States.

NOTE TO EXTENSION EDITOR--If desired, summary of recommendations for your State may be added here.

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United States Department of Agriculture, Extension Service and
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RELEASE: Contact extension director for names of men in your State who will attend Washington conference.

WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 895
(Western Region)

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FARM WORKERS GO
TO WASHINGTON
ON '37 AAA PLAN

_____ of _____ and _____

of _____ will leave _____ for Washington, D. C.,
(time)
to represent _____ farmers at conferences being held there
(State)
by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to develop the 1937 farm program,

_____, in charge of the AAA program in this State announced

today.

The two men are going to Washington at the call of George E. Farrell, Director of the Western Division of the AAA. (NOTE TO EDITOR--Insert here if desired any information on men going to Washington.) In Washington they, along with representatives of farmers from other Western States, will assist in working out details of the general provisions for 1937, especially as they will apply to _____.
(name of State)

The ground work for the 1937 program was laid in the community and county and regional meetings held in October, at which the recommendations of farmers for the 1937 program were assembled. These recommendations from the Western and other regions have been assembled in Washington, and the general lines of the new program are being developed from them.

(NOTE TO EDITOR--Insert, if desired, summary of recommendations for your State.)

"Every effort is being made to complete the plans for the 1937 program for early announcement to farmers", Mr. Farrell says. "Another goal in the formulation of the 1937 program is to simplify it wherever possible in order to reduce the 'paper work' required in the 1936 program and the earlier AAA programs.

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PLANS FOR '37
PROGRAM AIRED
AT CONFERENCE

_____ suggestions for the 1937 Agricultural Conservation
(Name of State)
Program for the East Central Region were submitted to regional officials at a conference in Washington, D. C., this week, _____
(county agent or State extension
_____announces. Also, suggestions were made by representatives of
official)
the six other States in the Region.

The ideas submitted and discussed at the Washington conference were suggested by farmers at county and community meetings or were reported by county and State committees. These ideas are being worked over to fit into a program which will meet the needs of farmers in the East Central Region and at the same time fulfill the purposes of a conservation program, Mr. _____ points out. The program for this Region will be fitted into the general plan for the Nation as a whole.

A great many different ideas and suggestions for the 1937 program have been made by farmers. These have varied from State to State depending upon conditions. However, certain suggestions were made by farmers in practically every State, and these are the recommendations which are receiving first consideration.

Suggestions were made for some modification in classification of crops and in soil-building practices. A major suggestion was that one total allowance be established for a farm. It was stated that the farmer should

(more)

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be informed as early as possible of the steps which he could take on his farm in 1937 to participate in the program and earn this allowance.

Those attending the meeting were:

Delaware: C. Arthur Taylor, Harrington; R. O. Stelzer, Newark; A. D. Cobb, Newark.

Kentucky: O. M. Farrington, Lexington; F. B. Lacy, Hopkinsville.

Maryland: P. E. Nystrom, College Park; and C. E. Speaks, Frederick.

North Carolina: Flake Shaw, Greensboro; E. Y. Floyd, Raleigh; and J. F. Criswell, Raleigh.

Tennessee: F. W. Colby, Knoxville; and J. H. Shoulders, Gallatin.

Virginia: W. H. Daughtrey, Blacksburg; S. K. Cassell, Blacksburg; Walter P. Stuart, Cedar Bluff; and H. H. Zimmerley, Norfolk.

West Virginia: H. S. Vandervart, Morgantown; and C. E. Stockdale, Morgantown.

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ONIONS FROM IDAHO USED FOR RELIEF IN THREE STATES

One hundred and ninety thousand pounds of Idaho onions, purchased last spring by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, have been diverted from the regular channels of trade and distributed by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to those on relief in three States, including Idaho.

The onions were taken over by the Federal Government at the request of producers who could not dispose of their stocks in the usual market channels because of a heavy overproduction.

The onions were purchased with funds made available to the Secretary of Agriculture. These funds are used for the encouragement of exports and the diversion of surplus agricultural commodities outside the normal channels of trade and commerce.

Of the 190,000 pounds of Idaho onions purchased by the Federal Government, 75,000 pounds were distributed in the State of origin; 60,000 pounds went to Montana, and 55,000 pounds to Nebraska.

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CALIFORNIA CITRUS USED FOR RELIEF IN SIXTEEN STATES

More than 15-1/4 million pounds of California citrus fruits purchased last spring by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have been diverted from the regular channels of trade and distributed by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to those on relief in 16 States, including California.

The citrus was taken over by the Federal Government at the request of producers who could not dispose of their stocks in the usual market channels because of a heavy overproduction.

The fruit was purchased with funds made available to the Secretary of Agriculture. These funds are used for the encouragement of exports and the diversion of surplus agricultural commodities outside the normal channels of trade and commerce.

Distribution of the citrus, with number of pounds, follows:

California, 1,824,200; Colorado, 1,397,200; Idaho, 1,016,400; Illinois, 3,192,000; Iowa, 420,000; Minnesota, 378,000; Montana, 1,108,800; Nevada, 159,600; New Mexico, 991,200; North Dakota, 84,000; Oregon, 403,200; South Dakota, 378,000; Utah, 979,440; Washington, 1,041,600; Wisconsin, 1,929,760; and Wyoming, 193,200.

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(Florida - Southern Region)

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FLORIDA SURPLUS CITRUS USED IN 13 STATES FOR RELIEF

More than three-quarter million pounds of Florida citrus fruits purchased last spring by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have been diverted from the regular channels of trade and distributed by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to those on relief in 13 States, including Florida and the District of Columbia.

The citrus was taken over by the Federal Government at the request of producers who could not dispose of their stocks in the usual market channels because of a heavy overproduction.

The fruit was purchased with funds made available to the Secretary of Agriculture. These funds are used for the encouragement of exports and the diversion of surplus agricultural commodities outside the normal channels of trade and commerce.

Distribution of the citrus, with number of pounds, follows:

Alabama, 36,000; Connecticut, 32,000; Florida, 60,960; Georgia, 32,000; Maryland, 72,000; Mississippi, 32,000; New Hampshire, 34,000; North Carolina, 144,000; Ohio, 32,000; Pennsylvania, 128,000; South Carolina, 36,000; Virginia, 34,000; West Virginia, 72,000; and District of Columbia, 36,000.

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(New York - Northeast Region)

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NEW YORK ONIONS USED FOR RELIEF IN SEVEN STATES

More than 1-3/4 million pounds of New York onions, purchased last spring by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, have been diverted from the regular channels of trade and distributed by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to those on relief in seven States, including New York.

The onions were taken over by the Federal Government at the request of producers who could not dispose of their stocks in the usual market channels because of a heavy overproduction.

The onions were purchased with funds made available to the Secretary of Agriculture. These funds are used for the encouragement of exports and the diversion of surplus agricultural commodities outside the normal channels of trade and commerce.

Distribution of the onions, with number of pounds, follows:

New York, 1,484,800; Maine, 50,000; Rhode Island, 25,000; New Jersey, 175,000; New Hampshire, 50,000; Vermont, 25,600; and Connecticut, 49,050.

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(Michigan - North Central Region)

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MICHIGAN ONIONS USED FOR RELIEF IN SIX STATES

More than 2-3/4 million pounds of Michigan onions, purchased last spring by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, have been diverted from the regular channels of trade and distributed by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to those on relief in six States, including Michigan.

The onions were taken over by the Federal Government at the request of producers who could not dispose of their stocks in the usual market channels because of a heavy overproduction.

The onions were purchased with funds made available to the Secretary of Agriculture. These funds are used for the encouragement of exports and the diversion of surplus agricultural commodities outside the normal channels of trade and commerce.

Distribution of the onions, with number of pounds, follows:

Illinois, 1,774,000; West Virginia, 350,000; Michigan, 625,000; Arkansas, 25,000; Iowa, 125,000; and Ohio, 25,000.

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(Oregon - Western Region)

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OREGON ONIONS USED FOR RELIEF IN SIX STATES

Nearly 300,000 pounds of Oregon onions, purchased last spring by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, have been diverted from the regular channels of trade and distributed by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation to those on relief in six States, including Oregon.

The onions were taken over by the Federal Government at the request of producers who could not dispose of their stocks in the usual market channels because of a heavy overproduction.

The onions were purchased with funds made available to the Secretary of Agriculture. These funds are used for the encouragement of exports and the diversion of surplus agricultural commodities outside the normal channels of trade and commerce.

Distribution of the onions, with number of pounds, follows:

Oregon, 60,000; North Dakota, 30,000; Idaho, 85,000; Washington, 30,000; Montana, 60,000; and Wyoming, 30,000.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 903
(North Central Region, Western Region)

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PLANS FOR WINTER FEEDING OF STOCK BEING CONSIDERED

With the beginning of the winter season over much of the drought area, the Federal Livestock-Feed Agency in Kansas City, Mo., reports that farmers, county agents, drought relief officials and others are making good use of the knowledge and experience gained as a result of the 1934 drought emergency. Exceptionally large amounts of home-grown roughages, such as drought-damaged corn fodder, straw and sorghum forages, have been conserved for winter feeding, and those fortunate enough to have produced a surplus of hay have been careful not to allow more of it to be disposed of than could safely be spared.

There has been no evidence of hay and roughage supplies having been shipped out of States to such an extent that shipments will need to be made back in later, such as was the case in 1934. Prices during the 1936 season have been more stable and are generally considerably lower than those prevailing two years ago, and as a result all persons affected by last summer's drought approach the winter feeding period with much more optimism than was the case in 1934.

For those who do not have enough home-grown feed or have not already purchased a reserve supply of feed to tide them over the emergency periods, it is suggested by the agency that they cover their future needs at this time, so that they may be able to bring their livestock through the winter

(more)

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in good condition and avoid the difficulties of obtaining feed during periods of extreme cold and snow.

Since its reestablishment last June, the Federal Livestock Feed Agency has been gathering information as to surplus supplies of feed grains, hay, straw, and other feeds. The Agency also is in position to give information as to drought freight rates, relative feeding value of different feeds, and to furnish feeders names of manufacturers and shippers of such feeds as cottonseed, linseed and soybean cake and meal, mixed feeds, molasses and other feed products.

Livestock owners, feed dealers, county agricultural agents and others may make use of the Agency in locating feeds. Such information may be obtained without cost.

The main function of the Federal Livestock Feed Agency is to bring buyers and sellers of feed together to facilitate distribution and to encourage the use of substitute feeds for those that are scarce and relatively high priced.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 904

DISTRICT RELIEF GETS 1-1/2 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 1-1/2 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on District of Columbia relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____ _____. This distribution of food to
(county agent or AAA official)
the needy in the District has been made in cooperation with the District Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in the District to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in the District, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 841,920; dried beans, 50,000; dried peas, 165,000; prunes, 180,000; citrus fruit, 36,000; onions, 127,500; evaporated milk, 34,800; dry skim milk, 40,000; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 40,000. In addition, the District was allocated 13,816 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 905
(Oklahoma - Southern Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 16-1/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 16-1/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Oklahoma relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in this
(county agent or AAA official)
State has been made in cooperation with the Oklahoma Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Oklahoma to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Oklahoma in terms of pounds included fresh apples, 9,850,992; dried beans, 150,000; dried peas, 720,180; prunes, 1,200,000; cabbage, 931,556; onions, 918,000; pears, 1,174,840; cauliflower, 136,500; fresh peas, 249,088; dry skim milk, 480,163; butter, 39,690; enriched oat cereal, 120,000; and rolled oats, 400,000. In addition, the State was allocated 84,547 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed, and 60,000 dozen eggs.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, Oklahoma also was allotted 15,457 bales of raw cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase; 1,062,500 yards of cotton ticking; and 1,500 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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~~WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 906~~
(Ohio - North Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 12 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 12 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Ohio relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the Ohio Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Ohio to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Ohio, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 2,116,992; dried beans, 1,200,000; dried peas, 1,260,765; sugar, 195,000; prunes, 1,196,975; onions, 1,206,550; cabbage, 1,524,352; dry skim milk, 88,050; citrus fruit, 32,000; evaporated milk, 1,322,400; cheese, 110,955; butter, 419,280; enriched oat cereal, 440,000; and rolled oats, 1,000,000. In addition, the State was allocated 215,204 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to Ohio 48 bales of raw cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase and 2,200 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 907
(North Dakota - North Central Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 6 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

Nearly 6 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on North Dakota relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the North Dakota Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in North Dakota to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in North Dakota, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 3,483,648; dried beans, 350,000; dried peas, 180,060; fresh peas, 96,376; prunes, 415,800; butter, 19,784; cauliflower, 19,500; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; dry skim milk, 40,000. In addition, the State was allocated 30,654 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed, and dressed beef from 292 head of cattle.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, the Government also allocated to North Dakota 591 bales of raw cotton, and 80,000 yards of cotton ticking.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 908
(Pennsylvania - Northeast Region)

STATE RELIEF GETS 16-1/4 MILLION POUNDS OF SURPLUS FOOD

More than 16-1/4 million pounds of surplus agricultural commodities have been supplied to those on Pennsylvania relief rolls through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in less than a year up to September 19, 1936, according to _____. This distribution of food to the needy in
(county agent or AAA official)
this State has been made in cooperation with the Pennsylvania Relief Administration, since October 1, 1935.

The distribution, made under the supervision of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, was possible as the result of agricultural surplus-removal programs conducted over the Nation at the request of producers. The surpluses, which relieved price-depressed markets of a burdensome oversupply, were distributed in Pennsylvania to those who could not buy them in the regular channels of trade.

The surpluses distributed in Pennsylvania, in terms of pounds, included fresh apples, 8,34[illegible],476; dried beans, 850,000; dried peas, 900,000; prunes, 1,619,850; citrus fruit, 128,000; onions, 1,785,000; sugar, 325,000; evaporated milk, 1,183,200; butter, 40,000; enriched oat cereal, 40,000; and rolled oats, 1,080,000. In addition, the State was allocated 275,346 bushels of wheat for conversion into flour and feed, and 8,100 dozen cans of grape jam.

In contributing to a strengthening of the cotton market, Pennsylvania also was allotted 243 bales of raw cotton of a 50,000-bale purchase, and 4,500 cotton mats for road-building purposes.

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WEEKLY ~~NEWS SERIES, No. 909~~
(North Central Region)

(STATE) COMMITTEEMEN REPORT ON WASHINGTON FARM PROGRAM CONFERENCE

Members of the _____ Agricultural Conservation Committee who met in
(State)
Washington with committeemen from the nine other States of the North Central Region in conference with Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials, report the completion of a broad outline for a program for this region for 1937.

Proposed programs for the Western, Southern, East Central, and Northeast Regions are being developed in a similar manner. The national program for 1937 will be developed on the basis of the proposals for the five regions. It is hoped that the national program will be ready for presentation to farmers early in 1937.

The recommendations brought out in the conference indicated a desire for a program along the same general lines of the 1936 program with changes to meet changed conditions, chiefly those resulting from the drought. One of the provisions proposed for overcoming the effects of the drought would allow for emergency pasture and forage crops to take the place of new seedings killed by the drought. It was also felt that more extensive plantings of emergency pasture and forage crops could be used effectively to supplement the smaller available supply of seed of adapted varieties of biennial and perennial legumes and perennial grasses.

A maximum conservation allowance for each farm was proposed to allow more flexibility for adjusting farming practices and more latitude in the manner in

which the producer could earn his conservation payments. The committeemen felt that the maximum conservation allowance would enable the farmer to determine at the beginning of the crop season the amount of the payment he could earn and would permit him to earn a larger part of his total payment through the adoption of soil-building practices. Revision of the 1936 soil-depleting bases to conform to normal farming practices was recommended.

The desirability of a limitation on the number of acres of row crops which might be planted on a farm was advanced by some of the committeemen. They pointed out that row crops not only more rapidly depleted the soil than other crops but left the land exposed to wind and water erosion. They pointed further to the fact that row crops are never used as nurse crops for soil-conserving crops.

_____ farmers were represented in the Washington conference by _____
(State)
_ _____ of the State Extension Service and by _____ and _____, farmer members of the State Agricultural Conservation Committee.

Note to Extension Editor: The following list of those who attended the Washington conference includes the names of those who represented your State:

Illinois - L. M. Gentry, J. B. Andrews, S. E. Purvines.

Indiana - L. Marshall Vogler, Leroy Hoffman, Leon L. Bailey.

Iowa - R. M. Evans, J. W. Merrill, H. E. Hazen.

Michigan - M. A. Doan, E. D. Longnecker, Clarence Swanebeck.

Minnesota - H. S. Muir, Frank J. Brown, Henry G. Bolstad.

Missouri - X. Caverno, James E. Crosby, Howard M. Shirkey.

Nebraska - Fred Wallace, Elton Lux, Leroy K. Smith.

Ohio - Elmer F. Kruse, John W. Wuichet, Clark Van Schoik.
South Dakota - H. N. Schooler, Ross Davies, William J. Vanzee.
Wisconsin - H. O. Wells, Forrest H. Turner.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 910
(Western Region)

INSURANCE OF CROPS URGED AS AID FOR LONG FARM PROGRAM

Crop insurance, in the opinion of Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace, offers very great possibilities both for producers and consumers in the stabilization of supplies through a system which would store food products in time of plenty to be available in time of want.

Secretary Wallace has pointed out that crop insurance cannot serve as a complete substitute for other measures, but may prove to be one more aid to strengthen the general farm program. "We need a broad, coordinated attack on many problems", he says. "Our permanent policy with respect to agriculture must shape itself to give the farmer his fair share of prosperity, having due regard for the long-time interests of the national community as a whole.

"In the Department of Agriculture we have been exploring the possibilities for crop insurance in the case of wheat, corn, and cotton, but I think it is the feeling of all who are close to the subject that the wise thing is to start slowly with an experimental undertaking in one or two crops. It might well begin with only one crop---perhaps wheat. Producers of wheat seem to be the most eager to have it tried.

"The Department's studies indicate possibilities for all-risk crop insurance, covering a percentage of individual farmers' average yields, as figured over a period of years. Participation in the plan would be wholly optional, and premiums on a given farm would be based on the loss experience on

that farm as shown over a period of years."

Crop insurance, as it was discussed in a recent conference with farm leaders in Washington, would make possible the storage of reserves in years of surplus production for use in years of crop failure. The farmer could pay his crop-insurance premiums in advance in years of good crops, and receive payment for his losses in years of poor crops.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 911
(East Central Region,
(Northeast Region,
(Southern Region.)

INSURANCE OF CROPS URGED AS AID FOR LONG FARM PROGRAM

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Secretary Wallace has pointed out that crop insurance cannot serve as a complete substitute for other measures, but may prove to be one more aid to strengthen the general farm program. "We need a broad, coordinated attack on many problems", he says. "Our permanent policy with respect to agriculture must shape itself to give the farmer his fair share of prosperity, having due regard for the long-time interests of the national community as a whole.

"In the Department of Agriculture we have been exploring the possibilities for crop insurance in the case of wheat, corn, and cotton, but I think it is the feeling of all who are close to the subject that the wise thing is to start slowly with an experimental undertaking in one or two crops. It might well begin with only one crop -- perhaps wheat. Producers of wheat seem to be the most eager to have it tried.

"The Department's studies indicate possibilities for all-risk crop insurance, covering a percentage of individual farmers' average yields, as figured over a period of years. Participation in the plan would be wholly optional, and premiums on a given farm would be based on the loss experience on that farm as shown over a period of years."

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Crop insurance, as it was discussed in a recent conference with farm leaders in Washington, would make possible the storage of reserves in years of surplus production for use in years of crop failure. The farmer would pay his crop insurance premiums in years of good crops, and receive payment for his losses in the form of the commodity insured, in years of poor crops.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 912
(All Regions)

A.A.A. PURCHASES 50 CARS DRY SKIM MILK FOR RELIEF

The first deliveries in the A.A.A.'s purchase of dry skim milk for relief use were made during the 2-week period which ended December 5.

The purchase of dry skim milk, totaling 2,002,100 pounds, which is equivalent to 50 carloads, were made from nine manufacturers on the basis of bids. The rest of the purchased milk will be delivered in two consecutive 2-week periods following the one just ended.

Specifications called for delivery of class A dry skim milk of "Extra" grade for human consumption. It is to be packed in original containers, either wooden barrels or metal drums, containing approximately 150 pounds net weight.

The dry-skim-milk purchases are made in connection with the surplus-removal operations of the A.A.A. for distribution to the needy and unemployed. During 1935 a total of 15,841,630 pounds were bought while this year's total, including the latest purchase, is 3,595,663 pounds.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 913
(North Central Division, Western Division)

PASTURE CONDITIONS IN DROUGHT REGION SHOW NEED OF RAIN

Although weather conditions over most of the drought area remained unusually mild and open during the recent weeks, the lack of rainfall caused much concern among farmers and livestock feeders, reports the Federal Livestock Feed Agency, Kansas City, Mo.

Subsoil moisture supplies were not replenished by the September rains, and the surface moisture has been reduced heavily by several weeks of warm weather and by the demands made upon it by fall vegetation.

Wheat pastures in some sections of the Southwest have made excellent growth and are furnishing an abundance of grazing, but in other districts conditions have been unfavorable. A considerable acreage of winter wheat intended for pasture failed to come up in the southern Great Plains area, and much of it that did come up failed to make sufficient growth for grazing purposes.

As a result of the shortage of moisture, wheat pastures in parts of the Southwest have been disappointing and large numbers of cattle and sheep have been removed from pastures and shipped to areas where feed supplies are more abundant. Many of these cattle and sheep had been brought in for grazing on the strength of the favorable pasturage outlook. Unless sufficient moisture is received soon, additional livestock will have to be moved from winter grain pastures, or supplementary feed will need to be purchased.

Melting of recent snows on the ranges of Wyoming as a result of unusually mild and clear weather revealed grass in good condition and considerable grazing

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was again available, thereby lessening the demand for hay. Pastures in South Dakota have been good since the melting of early November snows. Mild weather reduced the movement of hay by truck in the Platte Valley of Nebraska approximately 50 percent late in November.

Minnesota hay shippers generally reported the quietest trade for a shipping standpoint than has prevailed for some time, largely because of the milder weather. Another factor, however, in the smaller movement was the fact that most of the good quality hay had been shipped from Minnesota earlier.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 914
(North Central Region)

AAA ANNOUNCES 1937 PROGRAM FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

The new 1937 AAA agricultural conservation program, which was worked out after meetings of farmers in all parts of the country, has just been announced, according to _____.
(extension official or committeeman)

"A better balanced and more profitable system of farming", he says, "is the goal of the new program. It seeks to encourage the planting of crops and the use of practices that will maintain and restore productivity. Through the AAA program, the Government is offering to share with farmers the expense of conserving and improving their own and the Nation's soil resources.

"The growing of more soil-conserving crops has a secondary result in tending to maintain farm income by encouraging the shifting of lands that have been devoted to the production of surplus crops for which foreign markets are lacking. These surplus crops were hit hardest by low prices during the depression.

"The general outlines of the 1937 program are like those of the 1936 program, with changes, recommended by farmers, designed to meet changed conditions. Payments will be made to farmers who meet specified conditions for shifting up to 15 percent of the acreage in their soil-depleting bases from soil-depleting to soil-conserving uses, and for carrying out approved practices. The soil-depleting base for each participating farm will be the starting point for measuring payments.

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"Because of the widespread destruction by drought of established stands and new seedings of soil-conserving crops, the program is designed to encourage increases in soil-conserving crops and permits the planting of emergency pasture and hay crops to take the place of seedings destroyed by the drought in 1936. Farmers whose soil-conserving crops were entirely destroyed will have opportunity to qualify for full payment by matching acres shifted from soil-depleting uses with new seedings of soil-conserving crops.

"The proportion of total payments which may be earned in 1937 through practices which maintain and restore productivity will be greater than in 1936 on farms which normally have a large percentage of cropland devoted to soil-conserving uses, on farms where the production of fruit or vegetables is the major enterprise, and on dry-land farms in the Western part of the North Central Region.

"Corn acreage limits will be established for individual farms in areas where corn for grain is a major crop. The corn acreage limit will conform to good conservation practices and, on the average, will be slightly less than the 1936 planted acreage of corn.

"The range program, which applied only to the Western Region in 1936 has been extended to include range lands in the western part of the North Central Region."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 915
(Northeast Region)

1937 AAA PROGRAM PLACES EMPHASIS ON SOIL BUILDING

The 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, announced last week by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, places added emphasis on soil-building practices by farmers in the Northeast, according to _____. Other
(Extension official or State committeeman)
new features important to this section, he says, are the counting of some types of pasture land in determining the soil-building allowance, larger soil-building allowances for fruit and vegetable growers, and election of local committees by farmers.

"In general", Mr. _____ says, "the national aims and methods of the 1937 program are the same as those of the 1936 program. Soil conservation, combined with a better-balanced and more profitable system of farming is the goal. The program seeks to encourage planting of crops and use of practices which will maintain and improve soil fertility. The payments which may be earned under the program represent part of the cash cost to farmers of conserving and improving their soil.

"For years many parts of the Northeast have had comparatively large acreages of permanent pasture and soil-conserving crops and comparatively small acreages of soil-depleting crops. On most of such farms diversion is not needed. The purposes of the program in most instances can be served best by soil-building practices, such as improving pasture and hay land and planting forest trees.

"This year farms on which diversion is not needed will not be eligible for diversion payments. State committees of each State will decide what farms are eligible and what farms are not. The general rule is that a farm will not be eligible for diversion payments unless the general soil-depleting base is 20 acres or more and unless that base is 20 percent or more of the total cropland on the farm. ....

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"Farms not eligible for diversion payments will have added opportunities to earn soil-building payments. The diversion rate is slightly lower than it was last year but rates for soil-building practices are higher.

"The State committee will decide on approved soil-building practices for 1937, and for rates per acre for those practices. Farmers can earn those payments up to the limit of their soil-building allowances. On most farms which are eligible for diversion payments, the allowance will be approximately $1 for each acre in soil-conserving crops in 1937. Farmers not eligible for diversion payments will have larger allowances, enabling them to earn more soil-building payments if they use enough practices. The allowance for such farms will be $1 for each acre of cropland on the farm.

"Some farms also may qualify for additions to their soil-building allowances. One dollar will be added to the soil-building allowance for each acre of commercial orchards, vineyards, and bush fruits on the farm on January 1, 1937. One dollar will be added for each single-cropped acre of commercial vegetables grown in 1936. Two dollars will be added for vegetable land which produced two or more commercial crops last year.

"In some cases, 35 cents an acre will be added to the allowance for fenced, open pasture land. To qualify, such pasture must be capable of supporting one cow or horse per five acres. Additions to the allowance will be made only for those acres of pasture which are in excess of half the cropland on the farm.

"Next year, farmers themselves will handle more local administration than they did last year. Farmers will form associations and elect local committees. Those committees will administer the program locally, and committee expenses will be paid out of the payment checks sent to the respective districts. This means that farmers whose expenses are lower will receive more out of their payment checks. Last year local administrative expense was divided equally between local subdivisions."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 91
(North Central Region)

SEED-CORN LOAN AIDS FARMERS IN DROUGHT STATES

In an effort to benefit corn producers in seed-deficient areas, loans on seed corn have been made available in the States of South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, and designated parts of Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, according to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. This $1.75 loan per bushel of selected seed corn is available only in those counties which have been determined to be seed deficient and in some other counties of the corn belt which are adjacent to seed-corn-deficient counties.

All necessary forms for the program in the counties of these States for the selected seed-corn loan program are now available, either at county warehouse board offices or county agents' offices.

This seed-corn loan is supplementary to the regular corn loan, which amounts to 55 cents per bushel. The regular corn loan program has been designed to furnish a secondary supply of seed corn for the coming planting season. Forms for the regular loan are available throughout the corn belt States that have farm warehouse legislation. In addition to the States already named, Wisconsin, Indiana and Ohio are included.

Any producer desiring to obtain a loan on selected seed corn should obtain an application and file it with the Commodity Credit Corporation, in care of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Omaha, Nebr. An inspection

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of the corn which has been selected will be made and a representative sample of such corn will be taken.

Facilities for moisture testing and germination testing have been arranged. Germination tests will be made in the State seed laboratories and a sample must germinate 90 percent or higher to be acceptable. The Federal grain-inspection office will make the moisture tests and show on the moisture test form the percentage of moisture the sample contains, which must not be more than 14 percent. In Kansas and Missouri there is no charge for germination tests. In other States a nominal charge will be made for this service varying from 25 cents to 50 cents each testing and will be paid by the producer.

Applications for the seed-corn loan now are being received, with applications covering 3,000 bushels received during the first week and for 16,000 bushels the second week. However, for some States no applications have yet come in.

The purpose of the seed-corn loan is to conserve the seed supplies in areas where the normal production was reduced by the drought. Seed-corn produced in drought areas is desirable for seed in those areas because of the drought-resistant qualities developed under those growing conditions.

Three Government agencies are cooperating in making this loan available. The Commodity Credit Corporation, which actually makes the loan, does so on the recommendation of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials who take care of the field work, that is, the inspection of the corn. The banking phase of the program is handled by the lending agencies of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 917
(North Central Region)
(Western Region)

SURPLUS FEED SUPPLY AVAILABLE; LISTS ARE READY IN KANSAS CITY

Large supplies of surplus feed of all kinds are available for livestock feeders in the 1936 drought areas. These supplies are listed with the Federal Livestock Feed Agency in Kansas City, Mo. The agency is prepared to supply information on the availability of feed supplies to assist in meeting the increased demand expected before spring pastures are available.

In order to render the best service to livestock owners by bringing buyers and sellers of feed together, the agency now is starting its third survey of roughage and feed supplies. Unusually large listings are desired to take care of inquiries that are received from livestock feeders, local feed dealers, county agricultural agents, and others, relative to the best source of feed supplies. In this connection everyone with a surplus of livestock feed is asked to list it with the agency.

Profiting by its experience during the fall and winter of 1934-35, when drought conditions prevailed, the agency again will be prepared to cope with heavy spring demand conditions. After the 1934 drought, the heaviest demand for feed supplies came about the middle of January and increased as spring approached. Probably a greatly similar situation prevails this year.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 918
(Western Region)

NEW FARM PLAN
GIVES TIME FOR
1937 PLANTING

"The announcement of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program last week, more than three months earlier than in 1936, will give farmers ample opportunity to study the plan and to make their definite plans for this year", _____ (Extension or AAA official), in charge of the program in _____ (State) says.

"The program for 1937 for the Western Region has been developed to give more emphasis to soil-building practices which conserve soil fertility and prevent erosion", George E. Farrell, director of the Western Region, says. "The diversion payment will be $6 per acre, adjusted to productivity, for each acre diverted. In addition, $3 for each acre diverted for payment, as adjusted for productivity, will be added to the soil-building allowance for the farm and will be paid to farmers upon performance of soil-building practices."

(Insert for Kansas and North Dakota.--In North Dakota and Kansas, where establishment of soil-conserving crops is more certain, farmers will have the choice of establishing soil-conserving acreage to qualify for the $3 payment or of adding the $3 to the soil-building allowance.)

For most farms the general soil-building allowance will be determined by multiplying the normal soil-conserving acreage, plus the acres diverted, by $1. However, on farms where most of the land is in soil-conserving crops, the soil-building allowance will be computed by multiplying the total number of acres in cropland by 80 cents, with this rate adjusted to the productivity of the land. In either case, additions may be made to the allowance for land in truck crops or orchards, in pasture, and in range land.

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Other steps in the 1937 conservation program, as outlined by _____ (Extension or AAA official) _____, are as follows:

1. Soil-building practices which have been tentatively developed in Washington at a conference attended by _____ and _____ of _____ (State) will be put in final form and announced.

2. Community meetings will be held in January for the purpose of electing community committeemen and completing the county committees, and explaining the general outlines of the 1937 program.

3. Farmers will be given opportunity to meet individually with their local committeemen or county agent and to find out just how the 1937 program applies to their farms. At this time every farmer will have an opportunity to sign a work sheet. Every farmer should thus have a chance to know before planting time how much the 1937 program can mean to him.

Special features of the program including the range program, the classification of land use, and other problems are being worked out as rapidly as possible and will be announced as soon as they are ready, _____ says.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 919
(Delaware ~~--East Central Region~~)

1937 AAA PROGRAM PLACES EMPHASIS ON SOIL BUILDING

The outline of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to Delaware was announced by _____.
(county agent or State extension official)

The State program follows the national plan that was announced from Washington, D. C. this week.

The 1937 program is similar to the 1936 program. Like the plan for last year, the new program offers payments to producers who meet specified conditions for shifting land from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops, and for carrying out approved soil-building practices.

The modifications contained in the 1937 program were proposed by farmers in community and county conferences or at meetings with farmer-committeemen and Extension Service representatives.

In announcing the new program, H. R. Tolley, AAA Administrator, pointed out that for the 1937 program additional emphasis has been placed on soil building and more money will be available for soil-building practices. Such practices together with the shifting of acreage to soil-conserving crops on land previously devoted to soil-depleting crops, are essential to any sound plan for restoring soil fertility and preventing erosion.

High lights of the new plan are:

(1) Payment for shifting acreage from general soil-depleting crops will be continued in 1937.

(2) The use of soil-depleting bases is being continued. These bases

(more)

are used as a yardstick to measure diversion from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops.

(3) Crops are classified as soil-conserving and soil-depleting. These classifications follow those established in 1936, but some changes have been made in the light of experience gained in the operation of the 1936 program.

(4) Normal acreages of soil-conserving crops will be established for farms participating in the program for use in measuring increases in soil-conserving crops.

(5) The allowance which growers of vegetables and fruits can earn through soil-building practices has been increased for the 1937 program.

(6) Producers with sizeable acreages in permanent pasture will be given an opportunity for additional participation in the program.

(7) The minimum which small producers can earn has been increased to $20.

(8) The administrative expenses of all county agricultural conservation associations will be deducted from the payments to farmers in their respective counties, as under the 1936 program.

Payments

As in 1936, payments will be divided into two classes: namely, Class I, or diversion payments, and Class II, or soil-building payments.

The rate of payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base is an average of $9 per acre for the United States varied among farms in accordance with productivity, for each acre diverted from the general soil-depleting base. The limit on this payment is 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base, with the provision that farms on which crops in the general soil-depleting

base are not produced in excess of home needs will not be eligible for this payment.

Soil-Building Practices

The rates for approved soil-building practices such as liming, terracing, reforestation and seeding specified soil-building crops will be in line with those of 1936. As in the 1936 program, the limit for payment for soil-building practices will be the soil-building allowance for the farm. The allowance, generally speaking, has been increased over the allowance for 1936 to give greater emphasis to soil-building practices. The list of practices for which payments will be made in 1937 will be announced later.

Soil-Building Allowance

On farms making diversion from soil-depleting bases, the soil-building allowances will be $1 for each acre in the normal acreage of soil-conserving crops for the farm plus the acres diverted.

On farms which are not eligible to earn the diversion payment, that is, farms which have relatively low acreages of soil-depleting crops, the allowance will be computed on the basis of the total number of acres of cropland in the farm. In such cases the acreage of cropland will be multiplied by a rate which will average 80 cents per acre in the United States, varied by the productivity of the land.

Other items which will be added to the allowance for any farm where they apply are: (1) $1 per acre for commercial vegetable crops, if single cropped; $2 if double cropped; (2) $1 per acre for commercial orchards; and (3) 25 cents for each acre of noncrop open pasture land, which meets certain specifications.

The minimum soil-building allowance for any farm is $10, and for any farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment, the minimum allowance is $20.

Other Provisions

A deduction will be made from any payment which would otherwise be due, if the 1937 acreage of general depleting crops exceeds the base established for these crops on any farm. The deduction for the excess acreage will be made at the rate of payment for diversion. A deduction of $3 per acre will be made for failure to match the diversion with an increased acreage of soil-conserving crops.

The administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program in the counties, as in 1936, will be through State Agricultural Conservation Committees, county and community committees, the County Agricultural Conservation Association and the Agricultural Extension Service.

The East Central Region comprises Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 92C
(Kentucky - East Central Region)

1937 AAA PROGRAM PLACES EMPHASIS ON SOIL BUILDING

The outline of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to Kentucky was announced by _____.
(county agent or State extension official)

The State program follows the national plan that was announced from Washington, D. C. this week.

The 1937 program is similar to the 1936 program. Like the plan for last year, the new program offers payments to producers who meet specified conditions for shifting land from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops, and for carrying out approved soil-building practices.

The modifications contained in the 1937 program were proposed by farmers in community and county conferences or at meetings with farmer-committeemen and Extension Service representatives.

In announcing the new program, H. R. Tolley, AAA Administrator, pointed out that for the 1937 program additional emphasis has been placed on soil building and more money will be available for soil-building practices. Such practices, together with the shifting of acreage to soil-conserving crops on land previously devoted to soil-depleting crops, are essential to any sound plan for restoring soil fertility and preventing erosion.

High lights of the new plan are:

(1) Payment for shifting acreage from cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and general soil-depleting crops will be continued in 1937.

(2) The use of soil-depleting bases is being continued. These bases

are used as a yardstick to measure diversion from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops.

(3) Crops are classified as soil conserving and soil depleting. These classifications follow those established in 1936, but some changes have been made in the light of experience gained in the operation of the 1936 program.

(4) Normal acreages of soil-conserving crops will be established for farms participating in the program for use in measuring increases in soil-conserving crops.

(5) The allowance which growers of vegetables and fruits can earn through soil-building practices has been increased for the 1937 program.

(6) Producers with sizeable acreages in permanent pasture will be given an opportunity for additional participation in the program.

(7) The minimum which small producers can earn has been increased to $20.

(8) The administrative expenses of all county agricultural conservation associations will be deducted from the payments to farmers in their respective counties, as under the 1936 program.

Payments

As in 1936, payments will be divided into two classes; namely, Class I, or diversion payments, and Class II, or soil-building payments.

The rates of payment for diversion from the cotton, tobacco, and peanut soil-depleting bases, and the maximum limit of diversion from the base for which payment will be made, are as follows:

(1) Cotton, 5 cents per pound; limit 35 percent.

(2) Burley tobacco, 5 cents per pound; limit 25 percent. (1936 limit, 30 percent.)

(3) Fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, 3½ cents per pound; limit, 30 percent.

The rate of payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base is an average of $9 per acre for the United States varied among farms in accordance with productivity, for each acre diverted from the general soil-depleting base. The limit on this payment is 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base, with the provision that farms on which crops in the general soil-depleting base are not produced in excess of home needs will not be eligible for this payment.

Soil-Building Practices

The rates for approved soil-building practices such as liming, terracing, reforestation, and seeding specified soil-building crops will be in line with those of 1936. As in the 1936 program, the limit for payment for soil-building practices will be the soil-building allowance for the farm. The allowance, generally speaking, has been increased over the allowance for 1936 to give greater emphasis to soil-building practices. The list of practices for which payments will be made in 1937 will be announced later.

Soil-Building Allowance

On farms making diversion from soil-depleting bases, the soil-building allowance will be $1 for each acre in the normal acreage of soil-conserving crops for the farm plus the acres diverted.

On farms which are not eligible to earn the diversion payment, that is, farms which have relatively low acreages of soil-depleting crops, the allowance will be computed on the basis of the total number of acres of cropland in the farm. In such cases the acreage of cropland will be multiplied by a rate which

will average 80 cents per acre in the United States, varied by the productivity of the land.

Other items which will be added to the allowance for any farm where they apply are: (1) $1 per acre for commercial vegetable crops, if single cropped; $2, if double cropped; (2) $1 per acre for commercial orchards; and (3) 25 cents for each acre of noncrop open pasture land, which meets certain specifications.

The minimum soil-building allowance for any farm is $10, and for any farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment, the minimum allowance is $20.

Other Provisions

A deduction will be made from any payment which would otherwise be due, if the 1937 acreage of cotton, tobacco, or general depleting crops exceeds the base established for these crops on any farm. The deduction for the excess acreage will be made at the rate of payment for diversion. A deduction of $3 per acre will be made for failure to match the diversion with an increased acreage of soil-conserving crops.

The administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program in the counties, as in 1936, will be through State Agricultural Conservation Committees, county and community committees, the County Agricultural Conservation Association, and the Agricultural Extension Service.

The East Central Region comprises Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 921
(Maryland - East Central Region)

1937 AAA PROGRAM PLACES EMPHASIS ON SOIL BUILDING

The outline of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to Maryland was announced by _____.
(county agent or State extension official)

The State program follows the national plan that was announced from Washington, D. C. this week.

The 1937 program is similar to the 1936 program. Like the plan for last year, the new program offers payments to producers who meet specified conditions for shifting land from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops, and for carrying out approved soil-building practices.

The modifications contained in the 1937 program were proposed by farmers in community and county conferences or at meetings with farmer-committeemen and Extension Service representatives.

In announcing the new program, H. R. Tolley, AAA Administrator, pointed out that for the 1937 program additional emphasis has been placed on soil building and more money will be available for soil-building practices. Such practices, together with the shifting of acreage to soil-conserving crops on land previously devoted to soil-depleting crops, are essential to any sound plan for restoring soil fertility and preventing erosion.

High lights of the new plan are:

(1) Payment for shifting acreage from tobacco and general soil-depleting crops will be continued in 1937.

(2) The use of soil-depleting bases is being continued. These bases are used as a yardstick to measure diversion from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops.

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(3) Crops are classified as soil conserving and soil depleting. These classifications follow those established in 1936, but some changes have been made in the light of experience gained in the operation of the 1936 program.

(4) Normal acreages of soil-conserving crops will be established for farms participating in the program for use in measuring increases in soil-conserving crops.

(5) The allowance which growers of vegetables and fruits can earn through soil-building practices has been increased for the 1937 program.

(6) Producers with sizeable acreages in permanent pasture will be given an opportunity for additional participation in the program.

(7) The minimum which small producers can earn has been increased to $20.

(8) The administrative expenses of all county agricultural conservation associations will be deducted from the payments to farmers in their respective counties, as under the 1936 program.

Payments

As in 1936, payments will be divided into two classes: Namely, Class I, or diversion payments, and Class II, or soil-building payments.

The rate of payment for diversion from the Maryland tobacco base is 5 cents per pound, and the maximum limit of diversion from that base for which payment will be made is 25 percent. The 1936 limit was 30 percent.

The rate of payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base is an average of $9 per acre for the United States varied among farms in accordance with productivity, for each acre diverted from the general soil-depleting base. The limit on this payment is 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base, with the provision that farms on which crops in the general soil-depleting base are not produced in excess of home needs will not be eligible for this payment.

Soil-Building Practices

The rates for approved soil-building practices such as liming, terracing, reforestation, and seeding specified soil-building crops will be in line with those

of 1936. As in the 1936 program, the limit for payment for soil-building practices will be the soil-building allowance for the farm. The allowance, generally speaking, has been increased over the allowance for 1936 to give greater emphasis to soil-building practices. The list of practices for which payments will be made in 1937 will be announced later.

Soil-Building Allowance

On farms making diversion from soil-depleting bases, the soil-building allowance will be $1 for each acre in the normal acreage of soil-conserving crops for the farm plus the acres diverted.

On farms which are not eligible to earn the diversion payment, that is, farms which have relatively low acreage of soil-depleting crops, the allowance will be computed on the basis of the total number of acres of cropland in the farm. In such case the acreage of cropland will be multiplied by a rate which will average 80 cents per acre in the United States, varied by the productivity of the land.

Other items which will be added to the allowance for any farm where they apply are: (1) $1 per acre for commercial vegetable crops, single cropped; $2, if double cropped; (2) $1 per acre for commercial orchards; and (3) 25 cents for each acre of noncrop open pasture land, which meets certain specifications.

The minimum soil-building allowance for any farm is $10, and for any farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment, the minimum allowance is $20.

Other Provisions

A deduction will be made from any payment which would otherwise be due, if the 1937 acreage of tobacco or general depleting crops exceeds the base established for these crops on any farm. The deduction for the excess acreage will be made at the rate of payment for diversion. A deduction of $3 per acre will be made for failure to match the diversion with an increased acreage of soil-conserving crops.

The administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program in the counties, as in 1936, will be through State Agricultural Conservation Committees, county and

community committees, the County Agricultural Conservation Association, and the Agricultural Extension Service.

The East Central Region comprises Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 222
(North Carolina - East Central Region)

1937 AAA PROGRAM PLACES EMPHASIS ON SOIL BUILDING

The outline of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to North Carolina was announced by _____.
(county agent or State extension official)

The State program follows the national plan that was announced from Washington, D. C., this week.

The 1937 program is similar to the 1936 program. Like the plan for last year, the new program offers payments to producers who meet specified conditions for shifting land from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops, and for carrying out approved soil-building practices.

The modifications contained in the 1937 program were proposed by farmers in community and county conferences or at meetings with farmer-committeemen and Extension Service representatives.

In announcing the new program, H. R. Tolley, AAA Administrator, pointed out that for the 1937 program additional emphasis has been placed on soil building and more money will be available for soil-building practices. Such practices, together with the shifting of acreage to soil-conserving crops on land previously devoted to soil-depleting crops, are essential to any sound plan for restoring soil fertility and preventing erosion.

High lights of the new plan are:

(1) Payment for shifting acreage from cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and general soil-depleting crops will be continued in 1937.

(2) The use of soil-depleting bases is bein continued. These bases are used s a yardstick to measure diversion from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops.

(3) Crops are classified as soil conserving and soil depleting. These lassifications follow those established in 1936, but some changes have been made in he light of experience gained in the operation of the 1936 program.

(4) Normal acreages of soil-conserving crops will be established for farms articipating in the program for use in measuring increases in soil-conserving crops.

(5) The allowance which growers of vegetables and fruits can earn through oil-building practices has been increased for the 1937 program.

(6) Producers with sizeable acreages in permanent pasture will be given an pportunity for additional participation in the program.

(7) The minimum which small producers can earn has been increased to $20.

(8) The administrative expenses of all county agricultural conservation ssociations will be deducted from the payments to farmers in their respective ounties, as under the 1936 program.

Payments

As in 1936, payments will be divided into two classes; namely, Class I, or iversion payments, and Class II, or soil-building payments.

The rates of payment for diversion from the cotton, tobacco, and peanut soil-epleting bases, and the maximum limit of diversion from the base for which payment ill be made, are as follows:

(1) Cotton, 5 cents per pound; limit 35 percent.

(2) Flue-cured, and Burley tobacco, 5 cents per pound; limit 25 percent. 1936 limit, 30 percent.)

(3) Peanuts, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; limit 15 percent. (1936 limit, 20 percent.)

(more)

(2) The use of soil-depleting bases is being continued. These bases are used as a yardstick to measure diversion from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops.

(3) Crops are classified as soil conserving and soil depleting. These classifications follow those established in 1936, but some changes have been made in the light of experience gained in the operation of the 1936 program.

(4) Normal acreages of soil-conserving crops will be established for farms participating in the program for use in measuring increases in soil-conserving crops.

(5) The allowance which growers of vegetables and fruits can earn through soil-building practices has been increased for the 1937 program.

(6) Producers with sizeable acreages in permanent pasture will be given an opportunity for additional participation in the program.

(7) The minimum which small producers can earn has been increased to $20.

(8) The administrative expenses of all county agricultural conservation associations will be deducted from the payments to farmers in their respective counties, as under the 1936 program.

Payments

As in 1936, payments will be divided into two classes; namely, Class I, or diversion payments, and Class II, or soil-building payments.

The rates of payment for diversion from the cotton, tobacco, and peanut soil-depleting bases, and the maximum limit of diversion from the base for which payment will be made, are as follows:

(1) Cotton, 5 cents per pound; limit 35 percent.

(2) Flue-cured, and Burley tobacco, 5 cents per pound; limit 25 percent. (1936 limit, 30 percent.)

(3) Peanuts, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; limit 15 percent. (1936 limit, 20 percent.)

(more)

The rate of payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base is an average of $9 per acre for the United States varied among farms in accordance with productivity, for each acre diverted from the general soil-depleting base. The limit on this payment is 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base, with the provision that farms on which crops in the general soil-depleting base are not produced in excess of home needs will not be eligible for this payment.

Soil-Building Practices

The rates for approved soil-building practices such as liming, terracing, reforestation, and seeding specified soil-building crops will be in line with those of 1936. As in the 1936 program, the limit for payment for soil-building practices will be the soil-building allowance for the farm. The allowance, generally speaking, has been increased over the allowance for 1936 to give greater emphasis to soil-building practices. The list of practices for which payments will be made in 1937 will be announced later.

Soil-Building Allowance

On farms making diversion from soil-depleting bases, the soil-building allowance will be $1 for each acre in the normal acreage of soil-conserving crops for the farm plus the acres diverted.

On farms which are not eligible to earn the diversion payment, that is, farms which have relatively low acreages of soil-depleting crops, the allowance will be computed on the basis of the total number of acres of cropland in the farm. In such cases the acreage of cropland will be multiplied by a rate which will average 8[illegible] cents per acre in the United States, varied by the productivity of the land.

Other items which will be added to the allowance for any farm where they apply are: (1) $1 per acre for commercial vegetable crops, if single cropped:

$2, if double cropped; (2) $1 per acre for commercial orchards; and (3) 25 cents for each acre of noncrop open pasture land, which meets certain specifications.

The minimum soil-building allowance for any farm is $10, and for any farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment, the minimum allowance is $20.

Other Provisions

A deduction will be made from any payment which would otherwise be due, if the 1937 acreage of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, or general depleting crops exceeds the base established for these crops on any farm. The deduction for the excess acreage will be made at the rate of payment for diversion. A deduction of $3 per acre will be made for failure to match the diversion with an increased acreage of soil-conserving crops.

The administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program in the counties, as in 1936, will be through State Agricultural Conservation Committees, county and community committees, the County Agricultural Conservation Association, and the Agricultural Extension Service.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 923
(Tennessee - East Central Region)

1937 AAA PROGRAM PLACES EMPHASIS ON SOIL BUILDING

The outline of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to Tennessee was announced by _____.
(County agent or State extension official)

The State program follows the national plan that was announced from Washington, D. C., this week.

The 1937 program is similar to the 1936 program. Like the plan for last year, the new program offers payments to producers who meet specified conditions for shifting land from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops, and for carrying out approved soil-building practices.

The modifications contained in the 1937 program were proposed by farmers in community and county conferences or at meetings with farmer-committeemen and Extension Service representatives.

In announcing the new program, H. R. Tolley, AAA Administrator, pointed out that for the 1937 program additional emphasis has been placed on soil building, and more money will be available for soil-building practices. Such practices, together with the shifting of acreage to soil-conserving crops on land previously devoted to soil-depleting crops, are essential to any sound plan for restoring soil fertility and preventing erosion.

High lights of the new plan are:

(1) Payment for shifting acreage from cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and general soil-depleting crops will be continued in 1937.

(2) The use of soil-depleting bases is being continued. These bases are used as a yardstick to measure diversion from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops.

(3) Crops are classified as soil-conserving and soil-depleting. These classifications follow those established in 1936, but some changes have been made in the light of experience gained in the operation of the 1936 program.

(4) Normal acreages of soil-conserving crops will be established for farms participating in the program for use in measuring increases in soil-conserving crops.

(5) The allowance which growers of vegetables and fruits can earn through soil-building practices has been increased for the 1937 program.

(6) Producers with sizeable acreages in permanent pasture will be given an opportunity for additional participation in the program.

(7) The minimum which small producers can earn has been increased to $20.

(8) The administrative expenses of all county agricultural conservation associations will be deducted from the payments to farmers in their respective counties, as under the 1936 program.

Payments

As in 1936, payments will be divided into two classes; namely, Class I, or diversion payments, and Class II, or soil-building payments.

The rates of payment for diversion from the cotton, tobacco, and peanut soil-depleting bases, and the maximum limit of diversion from the base for which payment will be made, are as follows:

(1) Cotton, 5 cents per pound; limit 35 percent.

(2) Burley tobacco, 5 cents per pound; limit 25 percent. (1936 limit, 30 percent)

(3) Fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; limit 30 percent.

(4) Peanuts, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound; limit 15 percent. (1936 limit, 20 percent.)

The rate of payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base is an average of $9 per acre for the United States varied among farms in accordance with

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productivity, for each acre diverted from the general soil-depleting base. The limit on this payment is 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base, with the provision that farms on which crops in the general soil-depleting base are not produced in excess of home needs will not be eligible for this payment.

Soil-Building Practices

The rates for approved soil-building practices such as liming, terracing, reforestation and seeding specified soil-building crops will be in line with those of 1936. As in the 1936 program, the limit for payment for soil-building practices will be the soil-building allowance for the farm. The allowance, generally speaking, has been increased over the allowance for 1936 to give greater emphasis to soil-building practices. The list of practices for which payments will be made in 1936 will be announced later.

Soil-Building Allowance

On farms making diversion from soil-depleting bases, the soil-building allowance will be $1 for each acre in the normal acreage of soil-conserving crops for the farm plus the acres diverted.

On farms which are not eligible to earn the diversion payment, that is, farms which have relatively low acreages of soil-depleting crops, the allowance will be computed on the basis of the total number of acres of cropland in the farm. In such cases the acreage of cropland will be multiplied by a rate which will average 80 cents per acre in the United States, varied by the productivity of the land.

Other items which will be added to the allowance for any farm where they apply are: (1) $1 per acre for commercial vegetable crops, if single cropped; $2, if double cropped; (2) $1 per acre for commercial orchards; and (3) 25 cents for each acre of noncrop open pasture land, which meets certain specifications.

The minimum soil-building allowance for any farm is $10, and for any farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment, the minimum allowance is $20.

(more)

Other Provisions

A deduction will be made from any payment which would otherwise be due, if the 1937 acreage of cotton, tobacco, peanuts, or general depleting crops exceeds the base established for these crops on any farm. The deduction for the excess acreage will be made at the rate of payment for diversion. A deduction of $3 per acre will be made for failure to match the diversion with an increased acreage of soil-conserving crops.

The administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program in the counties, as in 1936, will be through State Agricultural Conservation Committees, county and community committees, the County Agricultural Conservation Association, and the Agricultural Extension Service.

The East Central Region comprises Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 924
(Virginia - East Central Region)

1937 AAA PROGRAM PLACES EMPHASIS ON SOIL BUILDING

The outline of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to Virginia was announced by _____.
(county agent or State extension official)

The State program follows the national plan that was announced from Washington, D. C., this week.

The 1937 program is similar to the 1936 program. Like the plan for last year, the new program offers payments to producers who meet specified conditions for shifting land from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops, and for carrying out approved soil-building practices.

The modifications contained in the 1937 program were proposed by farmers in community and county conferences or at meetings with farmer-committeemen and Extension Service representatives.

In announcing the new program, H. R. Tolley, AAA Administrator, pointed out that for the 1937 program additional emphasis has been placed on soil building and more money will be available for soil-building practices. Such practices together with the shifting of acreage to soil-conserving crops on land previously devoted to soil-depleting crops, are essential to any sound plan for restoring soil fertility and preventing erosion.

High lights of the new plan are:

(1) Payment for shifting acreage from cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and general soil-depleting crops will be continued in 1937.

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(2) The use of soil-depleting bases is being continued. These bases are used as a yardstick to measure diversion from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops.

(3) Crops are classified as soil-conserving and soil-depleting. These classifications follow those established in 1936, but some changes have been made in the light of experience gained in the operation of the 1936 program.

(4) Normal acreages of soil-conserving crops will be established for farms participating in the program for use in measuring increases in soil-conserving crops.

(5) The allowance which growers of vegetables and fruits can earn through soil-building practices has been increased for the 1937 program.

(6) Producers with sizeable acreages in permanent pasture will be given an opportunity for additional participation in the program.

(7) The minimum which small producers can earn has been increased to $20.

(8) The administrative expenses of all county agricultural conservation associations will be deducted from the payments to farmers in their respective counties, as under the 1936 program.

Payments

As in 1936, payments will be divided into two classes; namely, Class I, or diversion payments, and Class II, or soil-building payments.

The rates of payment for diversion from the cotton, tobacco, and peanut soil-depleting bases, and the maximum limit of diversion from the base for which payment will be made, are as follows:

(1) Cotton, 5 cents per pound; limit 35 percent.

(2) Flue-cured and Burley tobacco, 5 cents per pound; limit 25 percent. (1936 limit, 30 percent.)

(more)

(3) Fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; limit, 30 percent.

(4) Peanuts, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound; limit 15 percent. (1936 limit, 20 percent).

The rate of payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base is an average of $9 per acre for the United States varied among farms in accordance with productivity, for each acre diverted from the general soil-depleting base. The limit on this payment is 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base, with the provision that farms on which crops in the general soil-depleting base are not produced in excess of home needs will not be eligible for this payment.

Soil-Building Practices

The rates for approved soil-building practices such as liming, terracing, reforestation, and seeding specified soil-building crops will be in line with those of 1936. As in the 1936 program, the limit for payment for soil-building practices will be the soil-building allowance for the farm. The allowance, generally speaking, has been increased over the allowance for 1936 to give greater emphasis to soil-building practices. The list of practices for which payments will be made in 1937 will be announced later.

Soil-Building Allowance

On farms making diversion from soil-depleting bases, the soil-building allowance will be $1 for each acre in the normal acreage on soil-conserving crops for the farm plus the acres diverted.

On farms which are not eligible to earn the diversion payment, that is, farms which have relatively low acreages of soil-depleting crops, the allowance will be computed on the basis of the total number of acres of cropland in the

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farm. In such cases the acreage of cropland will be multiplied by a rate which will average 80 cents per acre in the United States, varied by the productivity of the land.

Other items which will be added to the allowance for any farm where they apply are: (1) $1 per acre for commercial vegetable crops, if single cropped; $2, if double cropped; (2) $1 per acre for commercial orchards; and (3) 25 cents for each acre of noncrop open pasture land, which meets certain specifications.

The minimum soil-building allowance for any farm is $10, and for any farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment, the minimum allowance is $20.

Other Provisions

A deduction will be made from any payment which would otherwise be due, if the 1937 acreage of cotton, tobacco, and peanuts or general depleting crops exceeds the base established for these crops on any farm. The deduction for the excess acreage will be made at the rate of payment for diversion. A deduction of $3 per acre will be made for failure to match the diversion with an increased acreage of soil-conserving crops.

The administration of the Agricultural Conservation Program in the counties, as in 1936, will be through State Agricultural Conservation Committees, county and community committees, the County Agricultural Conservation Association, and the Agricultural Extension Service.

The East Central Region comprises Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 925
(West Virginia - East Central Region)

1937 AAA PROGRAM PLACES EMPHASIS ON SOIL BUILDING

The outline of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to West Virginia was announced by _____.
(county agent or State extension official)

The State program follows the national plan that was announced from Washington, D. C., this week.

The 1937 program is similar to the 1936 program. Like the plan for last year, the new program offers payments to producers who meet specified conditions for shifting land from soil-depleting crops to soil-conserving crops, and for carrying out approved soil-building practices.

The modifications contained in the 1937 program were proposed by farmers in community and county conferences or at meetings with farmer-committeemen and Extension Service representatives.

In announcing the new program, H. R. Tolley, AAA Administrator, pointed out that for the 1937 program additional emphasis has been placed on soil building and more money will be available for soil-building practices. Such practices, together with the shifting of acreage to soil-conserving crops on land previously devoted to soil-depleting crops, are essential to any sound plan for restoring soil fertility and preventing erosion.

High lights of the new plan are:

(1) Payment for shifting acreage from cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and general soil-depleting crops will be continued in 1937.

(2) The use of soil-depleting bases is being continued. These bases are

(more)

used as a yardstick to measure diversion from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops.

(3) Crops are classified as soil-conserving and soil-depleting. These classifications follow those established in 1936, but some changes have been made in the light of experience gained in the operation of the 1936 program.

(4) Normal acreages of soil-conserving crops will be established for farms participating in the program for use in measuring increases in soil-conserving crops.

(5) The allowance which growers of vegetables and fruits can earn through soil-building practices has been increased for the 1937 program.

(6) Producers with sizeable acreages in permanent pasture will be given an opportunity for additional participation in the program.

(7) The minimum which small producers can earn has been increased to $20.

(8) The administrative expenses of all county agricultural conservation associations will be deducted from the payments to farmers in their respective counties, as under the 1936 program.

Payments

As in 1936, payments will be divided into two classes; namely, Class I, or diversion payments, and Class II, or soil-building payments.

The rates of payment for diversion from the Burley tobacco soil-depleting base, and the maximum limit of diversion from the base for which payment will be made is 5 cents per pound; limit 25 percent. (1936 limit, 30 percent).

The rate of payment for diversion from the general soil-depleting base is an average of $9 per acre for the United States varied among farms in accordance with productivity, for each acre diverted from the general soil-depleting base. The limit on this payment is 15 percent of the general soil-depleting base, with the provision that farms on which crops in the general soil-depleting base are

not produced in excess of home needs will not be eligible for this payment.

Soil-Building Practices

The rates for approved soil-building practices such as liming, terracing, reforestation, and seeding specified soil-building crops will be in line with those of 1936. As in the 1936 program, the limit for payment for soil-building practices will be the soil-building allowance for the farm. The allowance, generally speaking, has been increased over the allowance for 1936 to give greater emphasis to soil-building practices. The list of practices for which payments will be made in 1937 will be announced later.

Soil-Building Allowance

On farms making diversion from soil-depleting bases, the soil-building allowance will be $1 for each acre in the normal acreage of soil-conserving crops for the farm plus the acres diverted.

On farms which are not eligible to earn the diversion payment, that is, farms which have relatively low acreages of soil-depleting crops, the allowance will be computed on the basis of the total number of acres of cropland in the farm. In such cases the acreage of cropland will be multiplied by a rate which will average 80 cents per acre in the United States, varied by the productivity of the land.

Other items which will be added to the allowance for any farm where they apply are: (1) $1 per acre for commercial vegetable crops, if single cropped; $2, if double cropped; (2) $1 per acre for commercial orchards; and (3) 25 cents for each acre of noncrop open pasture land, which meets certain specifications.

The minimum soil-building allowance for any farm is $10, and for any farm not eligible to earn a diversion payment, the minimum allowance is $20.

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Other Provisions

A deduction will be made from any payment which would otherwise be due, if the 1937 acreage of tobacco or general depleting crops exceeds the base established for these crops on any farm. The deduction for the excess acreage will be made at the rate of payment for diversion. A deduction of $3 per acre will be made for failure to match the diversion with an increased acreage of soil-conserving crops.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 926
(All Regions)

FARMER'S DOLLAR BUYS MOST SINCE WORLD WAR DAYS

The buying power of the net income of farmers as a group is the highest in 17 years, according to C. W. Kitchen, Assistant Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Though there have been years during that time when farm income was higher than now, Mr. Kitchen said, he explained that things farmers buy also were higher, so that the buying power of farm income was less than it is now.

Mr. Kitchen pointed out, however, that all farmers are not equally fortunate. Droughts in 1934 and 1936 seriously reduced the limited resources of many farmers, and in some cases wiped them out completely.

Mr. Kitchen declared that the cash income from farm marketings and government payments this year will total about $7,800,000,000, which is a gain of about 10 percent over 1935, and a gain of more than 80 percent since the low point of the depression in 1932.

"There have been marked economic gains in other directions", he said, "a reduction in farm mortgage debt with the lowest interest rates on long-term loans in our history, a rise of about 12 percent in farm real estate values since the depression low, fewer foreclosures, and more voluntary transfers of farm real estate. The value of all farm land and buildings has risen from less than 31 billions in 1933 to more than 34 billions this year."

The outlook for agriculture next year "is favorable", Mr. Kitchen said. "A 10 percent increase in industrial production is in prospect. Improved industrial conditions are reported from some of the important foreign countries which import farm products from the United States. Improvement here and abroad indicates an increased demand for farm products."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 927
(All Regions)

AAA BUYS 1,024 CARS
GRAPEFRUIT; TO EASE
MARKETS, FOR RELIEF

Carlot shipments of grapefruit from the 1936 crop, bought by the Government, have been distributed for relief purposes in _____ and 34 other States by the
(State)
Federal Surplus Relief Corporation, according to _____.
(County agent or AAA official)
A total of 1,024 carloads of surplus grapefruit was obtained by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Florida and Texas during the first seven weeks of the purchase program.

With a crop of grapefruit in Florida this season approximately as large as the entire production of the United States last year, the AAA is buying in that State most of the surplus grapefruit which it is purchasing in order to supplement the efforts of growers and shippers to improve marketing conditions under marketing agreements. Surplus Texas grapefruit, in lesser quantities, also is being purchased by the AAA.

The purchase program started in Florida in the last week of October, and a total of 865 carloads, or 351,781 boxes, was purchased during the first seven weeks of the program. Purchases in Texas started during the last week in November, and 159 carloads, or 63,242 tags, each equivalent to a box, have been bought in that State to date.

The surplus grapefruit bought in Florida is distributed in States east of the Mississippi River, while the Texas fruit is largely distributed west of the

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Mississippi. Since Government buying started this season, relief agencies in 23 eastern States and the District of Columbia have received carload lots of Florida grapefruit, and Texas shipments have been distributed in 12 additional States.

Purchases involve grapefruit grading U. S. No. 3 or better. The Florida fruit is being bought at the rate of 46 cents per standard field box loaded bulk in cars. Thirty-one cents of this price goes to growers. Texas fruit is purchased on a comparable basis. Growers generally have stated that these purchases have greatly assisted the grapefruit market and prevented prices this season from going to extremely low levels because of the record-breaking crop, which is about 50 percent larger than that of last year.

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

States to which the surplus grapefruit has been distributed for relief use are Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 928
(East Central Region)

'37 FARM PROGRAM DETAILS DISCUSSED AT REGIONAL MEETING

Details of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program as it applies to _____ (State) were discussed by _____ (Number) State representatives at a meeting in Washington, D. C., last week, _____ (County agent or State extension official) announces. The program for the six other States in the East Central Region was discussed also by representatives of the other States. The program for the Region is being developed within the general outline recently announced by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Under the new program, diversion payments with respect to cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and general soil-depleting crops will be similar to those under the 1936 program. Soil-building payments also will be made for carrying out approved soil-building practices, as was done in 1936, within the limit of the soil-building allowance for the farm. In determining the soil-building allowance for the farm this year additional consideration will be given to the acreage of commercial orchards, commercial vegetables, and noncrop pasture land.

Those attending the meeting from _____ (State) were:

(Note: Pick up list for your State and any others you think advisable.)

Delaware

Director of Extension, C. A. McCue, Newark.

State Committeemen
Robert A. Garton, Dover.
C. Arthur Taylor, Harrington.
Roland J. S. Marsh, Lewes.

(more)

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State Committeemen (contd.)
Harley G. Hastings, Laurel.
Joseph C. Hutchison, Townsend.

State Agent, R. O. Stelzer, Newark.

Maryland

Director of Extension, T. B. Symons, College Park.

State Agent, P. E. Nystrom, College Park.

State Committeemen
Samuel C. Linton, Riverside; J. W. Jones, Olney; W. E. Burrall, New Market; E. I. Oswold, Assistant Director of Extension, College Park; Harry H. Nuttle, Denton.

Kentucky

Director of Extension, T. P. Cooper, Lexington.

State Committeemen
O. M. Farrington, Lexington; Ben Allen Thomas, Shelbyville; Frank B. Lacy, Hopkinsville.

North Carolina

Director of Extension, Dean I. O. Schaub, Raleigh.

State Agent, J. F. Criswell, Raleigh.
E. Y. Floyd, Raleigh.

State Committeemen
R. F. Shaw, Greensboro; Tom Cornwell, Shelby; G. T. Scott, Selma; T. P. Upchurch, Raeford; Ben B. Everett, Palmyra; Frank W. Hollowell, Elizabeth /City

Tennessee

State Agent, F. W. Colby, Nashville.

State Committeemen
A. E. Anderson, Clarksville; J. H. Shoulders, Gallatin; A. A. Deakins, Jonesboro; J. D. Mosby, Somerville.

Virginia

Director of Extension, John R. Hutcheson, Blacksburg.
State Agents: W. H. Daughtrey, Blacksburg; S. K. Cassell, Blacksburg.
State Committeemen: John H. East, Churchville; J. Hurt Whitehead, Chatham; W. T. Parker, Homeville; H. H. Zimmerley, Norfolk.

West Virginia
Director of Extension, F. D. Fromme, Morgantown.
State Agent, C. E. Stockdale, Morgantown.
State Committeemen: L. E. Reynolds, St. Marys; Hu S. Vandervort, Morgan- /town.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 929
(Western Region)

"SIX AND THREE"
PAYMENT PLAN IS
SOIL-BUILDING AID

The "six and three" payment plan of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program will encourage more soil-building practices than the 1936 program did, _____ (Extension or AAA official), in charge of the program in _____ (State), says.

The term "six and three" comes from the national average figures for payments. The diversion payment is $6 an acre for the country as a whole, and for each farm the rate for diversion from the soil-depleting base will depend upon the productivity of the land. In most cases it will be possible to use the productivity index established last year, but this may be adjusted in some cases. This diversion payment, which may be earned for diverting up to 15 percent of the base acreage, is known as the "six" part of the "six and three" plan.

The "three" part refers to the credit in the soil-building allowance given for each acre diverted for payment. This rate is $3 per acre, also adjusted to the productivity of the land. This total credit, plus the regular soil-building allowance established on the basis of the soil-conserving base, and supplemented by certain other allowances, may then be earned by the farmer through certain approved soil-building practices for his State.

The "six and three" plan was adopted for _____ (State) because the supply of seed of soil-conserving crops adapted to this State is limited, and also because weather conditions do not always make possible the establishment of a good stand of soil-conserving crops.

Details on practices which may be used to earn the soil-building payments will be announced soon.

(Note to Extension Editor: Please check this story carefully with your Extension Director or State AAA official for possible variations applying to your State.)

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 930
(Northeast Region)

SOME PASTURE LAND WILL COUNT TOWARD FARM'S ALLOWANCE

Pasture land in some instances will be counted this year in determining a farm's allowance for soil-building payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, _____ _____ State committeeman (or extension official) says.

"_____ cents will be added to a farm's soil-building allowance", he said, "for each acre of open fenced noncrop pasture land above a minimum acreage. That minimum is a number of acres equal to half of the farm's acreage of cropland. Therefore, if a farm has 40 acres of cropland and 40 acres of eligible pasture, ____ cents will be added to the farm's soil-building allowance for each acre of pasture above 20, which is equal to half the number of acres of cropland. On that particular farm the addition to the allowance would be twenty (the number of acres above the minimum) times ____ cents, or $____. If the farm had only 30 acres of pasture the addition would be ten times ____ cents, or $____."

(Note to Extension Editors: The rate is 35 cents in New York and Pennsylvania and 40 cents for all other States in the Northeast Region.)

Pasture must meet one other requirement before it can be counted toward a farm's soil-building allowance, Mr. _____ points out. It must be good enough to feed one horse or cow for each 5 acres of land. Pasture not good enough to support one such animal unit per 5 acres will not be counted in determining the allowance.

"This new provision of the conservation program", Mr. _____ says, "is a recognition of how important good pasture land is to soil conservation in the

Northeast. Farmers who have always had sizeable acreages in noncrop pasture now are offered special opportunity to earn added soil-building payments."

The allowance for pasture, he says, is in addition to the basic soil-building allowance which will be determined for all farms taking part in the 1937 program.

That basic allowance will be set in one of two ways. For farms not eligible for diversion payments, the allowance will depend on the number of acres of cropland. For farms which are eligible for diversion payments, the allowance will depend on the number of acres available for soil-conserving crops in 1937.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 931
(Northeast Region)

VEGETABLE, FRUIT FARMS WILL GAIN UNDER SOIL PLAN

Farmers who raise commercial vegetables or fruit will have added opportunities to earn soil-building payments under the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program, according to _____ _____, State committeeman (or extension official).

"The new program", Mr. _____ says, "gives special attention to fruit and vegetable growers in its provisions for establishing the soil-building allowance for each farm."

The soil-building allowance is the largest sum which a farm may earn by using soil-building practices. The basic soil-building allowance of each farm will be determined in one of two ways. For farms not eligible for diversion payments the allowance will depend on the number of acres of cropland. For farms which are eligible for diversion payments, the allowance will depend on the number of acres in soil-conserving crops in 1937.

"Vegetable and fruit farms", Mr. _____ says, "will have their basic soil-building allowances in the same way that other farms do. But it is evident that the regular methods alone will not give fruit and vegetable farmers soil-building allowances large enough to serve the best purposes of the program, or to be fair to the growers themselves. Their methods of farming call for special provisions.

"For that reason in addition to the basic soil-building allowance, $1 will be added for each acre of commercial orchard, vineyard, or bush fruit on the farm on January 1, 1937. One dollar will be added to the allowance for each acre of single

cropped commercial vegetable acreage on the farm in 1936; and $2 will be added for each acre of commercial vegetable land from which two or more crops were harvested in 1936.

"Because of these provisions, vegetable and fruit growers will be able to earn more soil-building payments than they otherwise would, provided they use enough approved soil-building practices."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 932
(Western Region)

'37 FARM PLAN CALLS FOR SOIL CONSERVING BASE

Each farmer cooperating in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program will have a soil-conserving base as well as one or more soil-depleting bases, _____ (AAA or Extension official) _____ in charge of the program in _____ (State) says.

This soil-conserving base will be computed by subtracting the number of acres in the soil-depleting base or bases for the farm from the total number of acres of cropland on the farm. For instance, if a farm has 300 acres of cropland and 250 acres in the soil-depleting base, the soil-conserving base for that farm would be 50 acres. Last year there was no soil-conserving base, but the total number of soil-conserving crops was computed by adding the various acreages in such crops.

"The soil-conserving base is especially important to farmers in the West", Mr. _____ says, "because more emphasis is placed on soil-building practices, and the number of acres in the soil-conserving base determines to a large degree the amount of the soil-building allowance which a farmer can earn."

In figuring the soil-building allowance, $1 will be allowed for each acre in the soil-conserving base. In the example given, the farmer with a soil-conserving base of 50 acres would have a credit on his soil-building allowance of $50 for that base. In addition he would receive a credit of $1 an acre for each acre diverted from his base. If he diverted 15 percent of his soil-depleting base of 250 acres, or 37½ acres, he would have a further credit of $37.50 on his general allowance. This, of course, would be in addition to the credit on the allowance made for each acre diverted at the rate of $3 an acre, adjusted for the productivity of the land. Other credits may be allowed in the soil-building allowance, such as $1 an acre for land in truck crops or orchards, an allowance for pasture land, etc.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES NO. 933
(Western Region)

COMMITTEEMEN TO GIVE INFORMATION ON '37 AAA PLANS

"Community committeemen will have more to do in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program than in previous AAA programs because they will be called upon to work out, with each farmer who plans to participate, a tentative farming plan which will allow the farmer to cooperate," George E. Farrell, Director of the Western Division of the AAA says.

"When the program gets under way, committeemen will be able to tell each farmer approximately how many acres he should divert, how much his approximate soil-building allowance will be, and what soil-building practices are recommended for the local area. With this information, a farmer can then make his farm plans fit in with the requirements of the program.

The plan this year is to hold schools for the county committeemen and the community committeemen and let them become thoroughly familiar with the whole program. The general program will be explained at the community meetings to be held to elect community committees. Following the election meeting community committeemen will be available on certain days, and farmers can come to them and work out the plans for their individual farms. In this way, each farmer will need only the information that applies to his own farm, and he can disregard details that apply only to special cases.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 934
(Northeast Region)

STATE OFFICIALS SHAPING DETAILS OF SOIL PROGRAM

Announcement of approved soil-building practices for _____ (State) probably will be the next important step in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program _____ _____ (committeeman or extension official) says.

State committeemen, extension officials, and representatives of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration have been working on the list of practices and rates for the past few weeks.

"In general", Mr. _____ says, "the list will be similar to last year's. The main purpose of the national program as outlined by Congress is to conserve and improve land resources. _____, like every other State in the Northeast, will have its own set of approved soil-building practices, so that the aims of the program may be carried out in ways that suit the needs and habits of our own farmers.

"As the situation looks now, the list of approved practices will include various ways of improving hay and pasture land, establishing new seedings of grasses and legumes, planting forest trees, and fencing cattle out of woodland pasture. For practices which require the use of materials like lime or fertilizer, the basis of payment will be somewhat changed, so that it will have a closer relation to cost than it did last year, when payments were made on a straight per-acre basis. As a rule payments for soil-building practices will cover part of the cash cost to the farmer who uses them.

"It also seems safe to say that in 1937 farmers will have a wider variety of practices to choose from, and that farmers will have the chance to earn greater soil-building payments. For the most part, each farm's soil-building allowance, which is the largest amount which may be earned for soil-building practices, will be larger than it was last year. This change is in line with the general policy in the northeast of paying less attention to diverting acreage and more attention to improving soil."

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 935
(East Central, North Central, Southern, and Western Regions)

1928-32 PRODUCTION VOLUME NOT NEEDED, FARM REPORT SAYS

Return to production levels of the 1928-32 period does not appear justified now or in the immediate future from the standpoint of farm income, according to a special report, "Looking Ahead on Agricultural Policy", released recently by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

It was noted in the report, however, that "there is a level below which it is not in the interest of society or the farmers themselves to reduce agricultural production."

The report was prepared by the Bureau with the assistance of staff members of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Resettlement Administration. It is a part of the Bureau's outlook service and represents the first effort of its kind to bring together into one brief discussion the economic and the social elements essential to a consideration of future agricultural policies relating to production. It surveys future farm production with relationship to: The income and well-being of farmers; the consumers; the requirements of soil conservation and desirable land use; and prospective foreign demand for American farm products.

A shift from harvested crops to other uses of 15 to 25 million acres at average yields as a minimum and of 35 to 50 million acres as a maximum appears

(more)

necessary, it was indicated, as compared with acreages which prevailed in 1928-32. The average harvested crop acreage for 1928-32 was 365 million acres.

The report is an attempt to supply a preliminary answer to the question of how many acres of the various crops would be needed. Using the 1928-32 average crops acreages and the 1929-33 average numbers of livestock as representing the capacity of the American farm plant, the report concludes that:

1. With parity income as defined in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act -- the ratio between per-capita farm income and per-capita nonfarm income which prevailed in the 1910-14 period -- as the only consideration, a reduction of as much as 50 million acres in such crops as cotton, corn, tobacco, and wheat, of which we normally produce a surplus as compared with the 1928-32 average, might be necessary.

2. With per-capita domestic consumption of farm products the same as it was in the 1920-29 period, the country would need to reduce the farm plant by only about 15 or 20 million acres. This estimate assumes exports about the same as in the 1930-34 period, though they are at present less than two-thirds of that level.

3. The condition of the Nation's farm land demands a complete shift of around 20 to 30 million acres from soil-depleting to soil-conserving crops or other uses, in order to prevent further deterioration through erosion and to maintain the fertility of the soil. This estimate does not, of course, take into consideration the large area of eroding land that requires treatment such as terracing, strip-cropping, and other soil-conserving practices.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 936
(Dry-land areas in western South Dakota and western Nebraska.)

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DRY LAND FARMS GET SPECIAL RATE TO REBUILD SOILS

Conservation of soil resources by diverting from soil-depleting to soil-conserving uses some of the acreage in the soil-depleting base, will be the method by which the larger portion of total payments may be earned on farms with a soil-depleting base of 20 acres or more, under the provisions of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

The maximum number of acres on which a farmer may qualify for diversion payments will be 15 percent of his soil-depleting base.

The rate of the diversion payment will depend upon the productivity of the land. The rate on an individual farm will vary according to the variation in productivity from the average for all farms in the United States.

On dry-land farms where it is difficult to obtain stands of soil-conserving crops, farmers will not be required to match diverted acres with soil-conserving crops, but may benefit by a special provision for establishing the soil-building allowances.

This provision permits these farmers to make more extensive use of soil-building practices.

For dry-land farms an average of $6 per acre will be paid for a decrease in acreage of soil-depleting crops. The soil-building allowance will be computed by multiplying by $4, adjusted for productivity, the number of acres diverted, and adding $1 for each acre in soil-conserving crops.

Additions will be made to the allowance on noncrop plowable pasture land

(more)

on the basis of carrying capacity at the rate of 50 cents for each animal unit in excess of five.

Cropland on dry-land farms will be defined for purposes of the 1937 program as that land which has been plowed or planted, or from which a crop, other than wild hay, has been harvested between January 1, 1935, and January 1, 1937.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERIES, No. 937
(North Central Region)
(Except dry-land area of western South Dakota and western Nebraska)

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DIVERSION OF CROPS TO EARN LARGER SHARE OF PAYMENT

Conservation of soil resources by diverting from soil-depleting to soil-conserving uses some of the acreage in the soil-depleting base, will be the method by which the larger portion of total payments may be earned on farms with a soil-depleting base of 20 acres or more, or on which a cotton or tobacco base is established under the provisions of the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program.

The maximum number of acres on which a farmer may qualify for diversion payments will be 15 percent of his general soil-depleting base. The rate of diversion payment will depend upon the productivity of the land.

The rate on an individual farm will vary according to the variation in productivity from the average of all farms in the United States.

The diversion payment will be divided into two parts, one of which is called the $6 payment, and the other the $3 payment.

An average of $6 per acre will be paid for a decrease in the acreage of soil-depleting crops and an average of $3 an acre will be paid for matching the decreases with a corresponding increase in soil-conserving crops.

Additional payments will be available for soil-building practices which maintain and improve productivity of the land.

Detailed information on payments and other provisions of the 1937 program will be available to _____ farmers at community meetings _____
(county or State) (time)
at which the program will be explained.

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SEPARATE BASES FOR EACH FARM IN '37 PROGRAM

Soil-depleting and soil-conserving bases which will be established for each participating farm under the provisions of the 1937 agricultural conservation program, will be used to determine each participating farmer's conservation accomplishment and the amount of payments for which he may qualify, according to _____.
(State or county extension official or committeeman)

In establishing soil-depleting bases the production system on the farm and sound farm practice for the area in which the farm is located will be taken into consideration. The soil-depleting base will be established by the county committee on the basis of information obtained from the farmer and from other sources. The acreage in the soil-conserving base will be the difference between the total number of acres of cropland and the sum of the number of acres in the soil-depleting base and any acreage in orchards and vineyards.

In general, the soil-conserving base is the portion of the farm which would normally be devoted to soil-conserving crops, although because of loss of seedings in 1936 due to the drought, actual acreage of soil-conserving crops in many areas is expected to be less than the acreage in the soil-conserving base.

Detailed information on the establishment of bases and on other provisions of the 1937 program will be available to _____ _____ farmers in their community meetings _____ at which the program will be explained.
(county or State) (time)

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1387-36 (12/31/36)

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(Western Region)

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PERMANENT FARM
MAPS TO BE MADE
IN '37 AAA PLAN

An accurate and permanent map of every farm in _____ (State) participating in the 1937 Agricultural Conservation Program will be prepared this year and filed in the office of the county association in order to bring about more rapid and economical checking of compliance in this and future farm programs, George E. Farrell, director of the Western Region of the AAA, says.

Preparation of an accurate map this year will show the number of acres in each field on a farm and will make it unnecessary to measure the fields in following years. All that will then be necessary will be to identify the crops which are growing on each field. This is expected to speed up compliance work in the future and also to reduce the cost to farmers who pay the local expenses of the program out of the payments they receive.

Definite plans are not yet complete, but it is possible that aerial mapping may be used in a number of areas in the Western Region. This method has been used in the Pacific Northwest and in a number of Southern States and has been found to be an economical and accurate method.

Farmers in each county will be notified as soon as plans for the mapping of farms in the Western Region are complete.

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1388-36 (12/31/36)

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